

# ARMY

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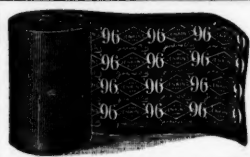
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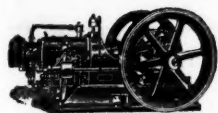
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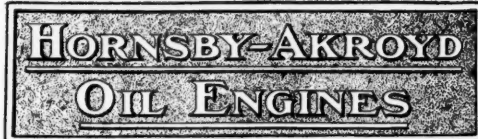
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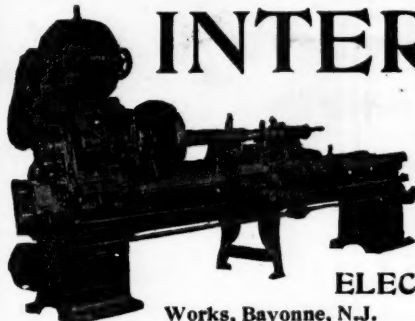
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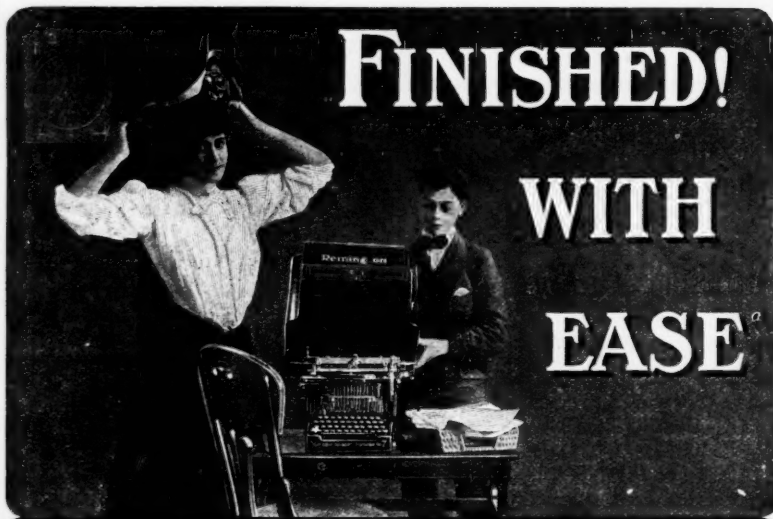
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SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1906.

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Two articles on moral prophylaxis in the military services—one by Col. Valery Havard, Med. Dept., U.S.A., the other by Med. Dir. George E. H. Harmon, U.S.N.—which appear in the New York State Medical Journal, present an exceedingly interesting study of sexual diseases among the enlisted men of the Army and Navy, supplemented with much valuable advice concerning their prevention. The subject with which these papers deal is one of deep solicitude to medical officers and vitally concerns the moral and physical welfare of our soldiers and sailors. Doctor Harmon points out that neither public sentiment nor American standards of discipline permit medical officers of our services to employ the effective measures to deal with these disorders that are sanctioned in other countries, and Doctor Havard holds that moral prophylaxis should be more thoroughly exercised in dealing with the peril. "The Army," Doctor Havard goes on to say, "is not a school for boys, intended for the molding of the young mind and heart. The soldier, when he enlists, has his character more or less developed and habits formed. He is, as a rule, a well-meaning man and still susceptible to moral influences, but his will-power is not great; he seldom makes a strong effort to resist temptation and is easily carried astray by debauched comrades. In a Christian land, religion is the basis of all morality; religious influences, therefore, should not be neglected. In that respect I doubt whether the Government could do much more. It provides chapels and chaplains and gives the soldier opportunities to go to church where he may listen to excellent spiritual advice. But, as in matters of faith and worship there can be no compulsion, he does not often avail himself of these advantages. Perhaps the chaplains are somewhat responsible for this state of religious indifference. There is one influence which is directly and strongly felt by the soldier; it is that exercised by his officers. There is no question that the influence of a colonel over his regiment, but more especially that of a captain over his company, is great, and that he can make it distinctly felt by example and precept, blended with judicious disciplinary measures or simply the curtailing of privileges. But officers, as a rule, do not bother about moral prophylaxis, and too often fail to realize their responsibility in the matter."

Capt. Carl Reichmann, 17th U.S. Infantry, who was with the Russian army as an observer during some of the most important operations of the campaign in Manchuria, declares that he never heard of an instance in which the Japanese attacked and defeated an equal body of Russians. "Before the battle of Liaoyang, both to the east and south," says Captain Reichmann, in the Journal of the Infantry Association, "the Japanese not only confronted the Russians everywhere with superior forces and a large superiority in guns, but whenever they attacked, the commander was careful to array on his side every chance of victory; he would assemble against the decisive point a sufficient force to carry it and an overwhelming number of guns; he would also turn one or both flanks of the Russians to make sure of victory, while he heavily engaged the Russian front. These tactics were bound to be successful. In the mountains southeast of Liaoyang, Kuroki outnumbered the Russians two to one; he had there enough men to attack in front with the decisive superiority and generally he had enough men to spare to turn both Russian flanks; he acted on the offensive in a broken mountainous country which absolutely shielded his movements and concentration of troops; he acted in a country where all the advantages are with the offensive and none with the defensive; his numerical superiority made the offensive possible on his part and impossible on the part of the Russians. Moreover, as we know, it lay not in Kuroki's plan to hold any position for an indefinite length

of time; his sole purpose was to gain time for the arrival of his reinforcements. At Wafangho four Japanese divisions fought against two and a half Russian divisions and over 200 Japanese guns against eighty Russian guns. In the battle of Liaoyang four and a half Japanese divisions with 240 guns assailed the key of the position held by the I Siberian Corps numbering less than 15,000 men and eighty guns; in this last case the numerical superiority was not sufficient. Though smothered under a blanket of concentrated fire such as was never before known in military history, though their shells, though attacked by superior numbers during three consecutive nights and two days, and suffering hunger trenches were blown about their ears by high explosive and thirst, the I Siberian Corps repulsed all attacks."

Lieut. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., indignantly denies the newspaper report that there were irregularities in quartermaster disbursements for repairs and improvements on the house in Manila which he occupied while in command of the Philippines Division, and while the denial of such a charge by an officer of his standing was scarcely necessary, it is vigorous and convincing. It is addressed to the Chicago Tribune, and reads as follows: "I desire to state that all expenditures made upon the house were specially authorized and were made at the instance of the medical and sanitary inspectors, and were largely measures of sanitation absolutely necessary to render the house reasonably healthful. It is proper to state that the house of the commanding general of the Philippines Division was one leased by special authority of the Secretary of War soon after our occupation of Manila and was assigned by the War Department to the officer commanding the Philippines Division as his official residence and was occupied as such by my predecessor and myself. No officer occupying it has during the period of occupancy drawn commutation of quarters, as provided by law for officers of the Army living in private houses. In order that the lease on this house might be abrogated at the earliest possible moment upon my recommendation, a house was constructed by the Government on public ground in Manila for the official residence of the commanding general and is now occupied as such. I will state for the benefit of anyone concerned that I am not indebted to the Government for furniture made in the Government shops in Manila or on any other account whatsoever." We understood that the house occupied by General Corbin in Manila had previously been occupied in succession by Generals Chaffee, Davis and Wood under a lease by the Government. In the climate of Manila, with its intense heat and severe storms, a house requires constant repairing to keep it in a habitable condition, but these repairs could not be properly chargeable to the occupant of public quarters. We believe that General Corbin did have two pieces of furniture made in the Philippines for the reason given last week by the Quartermaster General, but he paid for this furniture at the time and three times as much as it would cost him in the United States.

A British Committee on National Guarantees of War Risks of Shipping is considering: (1.) Whether it is desirable that the State should undertake to make good to shipowners and traders losses incurred through the capture of shipping by the enemy in time of war. (2.) If so, whether such indemnity should be granted gratuitously or should be coupled with the payment of premiums calculated to recoup the State, either wholly or in part, for the cost to be incurred. (3.) What conditions should be attached to the grant of the indemnity, and what arrangements should be made for the proper working of the scheme. Lord Ellenborough, in the House of Lords, asked whether, in view of experiences in the Russo-Japanese war, the government would consider the propriety of supplementing the naval war course at British seaports by a short mercantile war course for the purpose of teaching captains and owners of merchant ships "the lost art of avoiding capture in time of war." Lord Tweedmouth, in reply, said there were two classes of merchant ships which were subject to capture during the Russo-Japanese war. There was a class which was unwittingly and unknowingly carrying contraband goods, and, making no attempt to avoid capture, was taken by one side or the other. There was also a class which was knowingly carrying contraband goods. Neither owners nor captains of these vessels would be likely to proclaim on the housetops the success of their ventures or to tell how they managed to outwit the combatant navies. So far as he had information from naval attachés, however, some British ships were very successful, and some captains showed a mastery of the art of avoiding capture. The admiralty did not think it desirable to institute courses for instructing merchant seamen as to the methods of avoiding capture. Most elaborate instructions, however, were being drawn up by the admiralty to be given to captains of merchant vessels on this very point, though it was not desirable that he should state their nature.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, U.S.N., is confident that, while it is difficult to make a comparison between the gunnery of the United States Navy and that of the British navy, the American gunner has nothing to fear from a test of relative efficiency. It would be almost impossible to make an accurate comparison for the reason that the conditions of the two services are entirely different. "The progress in naval gunnery made by

our Navy in the last few years," says Admiral Bradford, in an interview published in the Washington Star, "has been simply wonderful, and it is difficult for me to conceive how any other nation could have improved faster. You cannot speak too highly of the improvement we have made." The Star also states that it has been suggested by various Navy officers on duty in Washington, that the American Navy designate one ship, preferably a battleship, manned with picked gun crews, and for the British navy to designate a similar ship, and for both to be sent to neutral waters, with a non-partisan judge and referees, and hold a shooting tournament. We can see no possible advantage to result from such a test, and we are very sure that it would not be allowed by either the British or the American authorities. It is our policy to stimulate improvement in our own Navy to the utmost and leave the issue of battle to determine the question of relative efficiency when it must.

We believe that, all other things being equal, Yankee gunners would have a certain factor of advantage over the gunners of any other nation. In a country having such wide reaches of space the eyesight gets a training in accuracy which cannot be obtained in more restricted areas, and the every day experience of the average American boy lays a valuable foundation for his successful training as a marksman. When the National Rifle Association of America was formed in 1873, there was not a single trained rifle shot within reach of the association, but by another year it was found possible to organize a team from the young men about New York, who had practised meantime, which was able to outshoot at Creedmoor and Dollymount the crack team of the British Empire. The late Professor Shaler, of Harvard University, demonstrated as a matter of scientific deduction that there was something in American conditions that gave the natives of this country, animals included, a notable physical advantage over the foreigner. This has been so frequently shown in athletic contests and in other contests on the turf and on the water that it can hardly be disputed.

The spirit of unfair criticism which prevails among those who are hostile to Gen. Leonard Wood is indicated by the following extract from the comments of the New York Evening Post of Saturday, on the letter of Captain Koehler published in our last issue: "The controversy was originally between Captain Koehler and Major Hugh L. Scott, 14th Cav. Captain Koehler preferred charges against Major Scott, accusing him in substance of inattention to duty and incompetency. When the charges reached General Wood, contrary to custom, he did not order a court of inquiry, but, instead, Major Scott, then in Manila, on his way to this country, preferred charges in turn against Captain Koehler." We would respectfully suggest to the Evening Post that hostility to General Wood does not justify it in suppressing or misrepresenting the facts. Art. 115 of the Articles of War, governing the Army, provides as follows: "Art. 115. A court of inquiry, to examine into the nature of any transaction of, or accusation or imputation against any officer or soldier, may be ordered by the President or by any commanding officer; but, as courts of inquiry may be perverted to dishonorable purposes, and may be employed, in the hands of weak and envious commandants, as engines for the destruction of military merit, they shall never be ordered by any commanding officer, except upon a demand by the officer or soldier whose conduct is to be inquired of."

The killing of Lieut. John F. James, 8th U.S. Infantry, Contract Surgeon Snyder, two enlisted men and an internal revenue officer by Pulajane outlaws in the island of Leyte on August 9 is but one of many recent lawless outbreaks which indicate that the civil authorities are unable to protect life and property in that turbulent province. Within the last six weeks there have been three desperate attacks upon the constabulary forces within a few miles of where Lieutenant James was slain, and in each instance the outlaws captured a number of rifles and a considerable amount of ammunition. The situation has become so disquieting that the leading newspapers of Manila are urging the civil authorities to place the island temporarily under military control as a first step toward the restoration of law and order, and if that course is adopted the difficulty can easily be settled. The present condition of things is dangerous and has made it necessary for the government to call upon the military authorities for Regular troops to aid in suppressing the outlaws, but the easiest way out of the trouble would be to place the entire situation in the hands of the Army.

That the commandant of the Marine Corps, Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, is a firm believer in Army maneuvers as practical schools of instruction for officers is evidenced by his recent order directing Capt. A. T. Marix, U.S.M.C., to report to Brigadier General Funston, U.S.A., commanding the maneuver camp at American Lake, Washington, as an observer of the maneuvers being held there August 1 to October 15. Captain Marix will be at General Funston's headquarters and will, in addition to his duties as an observer, act as an umpire of the different problems to be worked out by the 9,000 troops taking part.



In the course of an address on "Anarchy and Its Remedy," which he delivered before the Chautauqua Society at Cumberland, Md., on August 12, Secretary Bonaparte strongly advocated the enactment of laws imposing the death penalty upon anarchists who attempt murder and punishing anarchists guilty of lesser crimes by whipping. Mr. Bonaparte contends that most of the plans hitherto adopted to suppress anarchism have been useless and mischievous, and that anarchism cannot be eradicated either by a concert of the powers or by treaties. "On anarchists," the Secretary continued, "the death penalty should be unequivocally imposed by law and inflexibly executed whenever the prisoner has sought directly or indirectly to take life. For offenses of less gravity I advise a comparatively brief, but very rigorous imprisonment, characterized by complete seclusion, which could be, to my mind, advantageously supplemented by a severe, but not public, whipping. The lash, of all punishments, most clearly shows the culprit that he suffers for what his fellow men hold odious and disgraceful, and not merely for reasons of public policy. Any abridgement, from fear of the anarchists, of that freedom of speech and of the press guaranteed us by our State and Federal Constitutions would be neither a wise nor a worthy policy, but these privileges in no wise shield counselors of crime or instigators of disorder and rebellion. Any changes, however sweeping, in our laws and government, may be urged, and any arguments, however wild or grotesque, advanced to justify them, provided that the 'method of change be orderly and lawful,' but a published writing recommending the murder of the Chief Magistrate and the violent overthrow of the Government is a seditious libel at common law, and there is no good reason why public utterance of spoken words of the same purport should not be made the like offense by statute."

Lieut. Frederick B. Hennessy, Art. Corps, U.S.A., has an article in the Journal of the United States Artillery in which he proposes a system of descriptive cards for public animals. He states that under the present system it is almost impossible to identify horses when the official identification sheets received with the animals are the only source of information, those sheets having been made out by civilian clerks who do not understand the meaning of the abbreviations used in the military service. Lieutenant Hennessy therefore suggests the adoption of a loose-leaf system which is so arranged that it would be virtually impossible to confuse any two animals. Another suggestion offered by Lieutenant Hennessy is that no horse should be bought for heavy Army use until he is six years old. "At that age," the writer continues, "a horse has acquired its full growth, and therefore when measured for size of shoe, bit and collar, upon receipt by an organization, the sizes then taken will practically remain constant throughout the animal's service; with the possible exception of the collar measurement, due to the fact that the great majority of horses when purchased for the Government are too sleek and fat. Hence the permanent size of collar should be determined only after the animal has served long enough with his organization to become thoroughly fit and in a hardened condition."

At no time in the history of war has the question of color received so much attention from military men as within the past ten years. That the value of approximate invisibility has been fully recognized by our powers that be is fully shown in the passing of the blue uniform and the advent of the olive-drab and khaki. A writer in the Aug. 4 Harper's Weekly makes some very interesting observations on the question of color invisibility as it concerns uniforms. Accumulations of clear atmosphere are blue, he points out; and the brighter the sun and the greater the distance of the object the bluer it appears; also, the blueness is in proportion to the density of the object. From 2,200 to about 1,200 yards, khaki in close formation gives exactly the effect of the blue uniform, because of the banked-up atmosphere before it. "Moreover, given a distance greater than 1,200 yards and a clear day, and it is all one whether massed troops wear green, blue, olive drab, yellow, khaki or black. Red and white are about the only colors to remain unconquered by the atmosphere against a green or earth background; and when against the sky, red still flaunts, but white goes out like the blowing out of a candle. This is probably the reason for the cavalry guidon having the red on top, and for signal-survey stations using red and white flags against a ground background and red and green against the sky."

An interesting evidence of the wide distribution of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL'S circulation and an indication, as well, of the progressiveness of the Philippine Islands is found in the advertisements of numerous Manila business houses and hotels which have appeared for the past year or more in this paper. Our friends in the Far East who take this means of attracting the patronage of Army and Navy people are representative business concerns, who will, we are sure, be rewarded for their enterprise by increased business. The list of these advertisers who are now or have been during the past year represented in our columns is as follows: Army and Navy Hotel, Bay View Hotel, Castle Bros., Wolf & Sons, shipping and commission merchants; Clarke's, caterer; Delmonico Hotel, Elite Hotel, H. E. Heacock & Co., jewelers; La Isla de Cuba, groceries and beverages; Ah Korn, tailor and dressmaker; Kemlein & Johnson, booksellers; Metropole Hotel, Paris-Manila, dry goods;

Alfredo Roensch & Co., military supplies; H. Rosenberg, carriage manufacturer; Sullivan & Francis, army and navy contracts; A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., mineral waters; Post Exchange Supplies. We have also carried for a number of years the advertisements of two of the leading wine and cigar merchants of Gibraltar, Messrs. Jerome Saccone, Ltd., and James Speed & Co.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., commanding the Pacific Squadron, has written a letter to the mayor of Tacoma which is a sharp reminder to the people of that city that the Navy uniform is entitled to their respect. It appears that a petty officer of the Admiral's flagship, the U.S.S. Chicago, was excluded from a public ball in Tacoma a few days since for no other reason than that he was clad in Navy uniform. When the facts in the case were placed before Admiral Goodrich he wrote to the mayor as follows: "The United States ship Chicago came to your city, and by your invitation shared in its celebration of Independence Day. I trust this celebration on its part embodied its sentiments of patriotism and of appreciation for those who have undertaken to fight their country's battles, but in view of this piece of unwarranted snobbishness I am forced to entertain lively suspicions. Unless Tacoma desires to serve notice on the Navy that its visits there are unwelcome, it behooves you, Mr. Mayor, and other broad minded citizens to bring the offenders in this case to a sharp and public account."

It would be a fine thing for the whole country if the great naval review off Oyster Bay on Labor Day could be witnessed by several thousand intelligent spectators from every State in the Union. The fleet which is to assemble on that occasion will be the most imposing that has ever gathered in American waters. Its ships will represent the highest achievements of American genius in design and construction, and the officers and crews of those ships will fitly represent the results of our splendid system of naval training. This great fleet will serve as an example of what the American people are receiving for the money which they so cheerfully vote for our naval defenses. It will present convincing evidence that the Navy is worthy of the nation, that, ship for ship and man for man, it is equal to the best in the world, and that it deserves the loyal support of the country. The assembling of this fleet will show more clearly than has been shown hitherto the extent and character of our naval resources, and it is to be hoped that every citizen who can arrange to observe its evolutions will do so.

The question of new boilers for the battleship Massachusetts and the cruiser New York is causing some little trouble. Because the boilers made by the Oil City Boiler Company have never been tested by a board of naval officers, as provided by law, Secretary Bonaparte recently rejected the bid of that concern to furnish boilers for the New York and Massachusetts, notwithstanding the fact that it was the lowest bid by about \$40,000. This company supplies the Hohenstein boiler, which it claims is equal to any boiler now used in the Navy. It claims also that the boilers to be installed on the Massachusetts and New York are simply a rearrangement of the boilers which are already on the Helena and Wilmington, and that as such there is no need to have them tested before a naval board. The Oil City Boiler Company have submitted a written brief substantiating their claim that the contract should be awarded them. The Babcock and Wilcox boiler was offered the Navy Department for \$40,000 more than the bid of the Oil City Company.

An illustration of the present extraordinary activity of American industries has recently come to our knowledge. A few weeks ago a sales agent in this country received a letter from a prominent correspondent of Birmingham, England, asking him to place him and his associates in communication with any reputable steel works in this country with whom, through this agent, they could contract for five thousand tons of billets and flats and two thousand tons of rods, for delivery the last quarter of the present year, and for a continuing business in like proportion after. On the advice of a prominent official of the Bethlehem Steel Company this gentleman approached by letter and in person no less than eight of the most prominent steel works in our country, and was informed that not one of them is at liberty, owing to the great rush of business, to consider the proposition. What appears to afflict the country at the present time is an excess of prosperity, though we are hardly prepared to include our special constituency of the Services in this statement.

The San Francisco Call is making itself the mouthpiece of the class of unsuccessful bidders on contracts who are wont to vent their chagrin at being worsted in a fair contest by shouting graft, as French soldiers shout "treason" after a defeat. The Call says that a preliminary investigation has demonstrated that certain officers living in the Mare Island yard have been receiving numerous presents from the merchants and business people of Vallejo. It says: "The food supply contracts for the navy yard and all of the ships that annually visit this station were awarded a short time ago, and as a result of certain local merchants capturing nearly all of them to the exclusion of others, the quiet charge of graft has been floating around, and one prominent dealer

went so far as to openly declare that he would drive certain naval officers and local dealers from Vallejo in disgrace. It is said that even fine riding horses have been given to naval officers with the proper pulls, and that many minor offerings have been accepted from business people. The naval regulations strictly prohibit naval officers receiving presents from civilians or those under them in authority."

A circular published by direction of the Secretary of War, is a handsome paper covered octavo volume of 153 pages, entitled "Medals of Honor issued by the War Department up to and including September 1, 1904." The records are given in five columns showing the name of the recipient and rank at date of action and the organization to which he belonged, the date of issue of the medal and ground of award. Following is the record of Major General Wood as it appears in this volume: "Wood, Leonard, asst. surg., U.S.A., April 8, 1898, Apache campaign, summer of 1886. Voluntarily carried despatches through the region infested with hostile Indians, making a journey of seventy miles in one night, and walking thirty miles the next day. Also for several weeks, while in close pursuit of Geronimo's band, and constantly expecting an encounter, commanded a detachment of Infantry, which was then without an officer, and to the command of which he was assigned upon his own request."

The program for the meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, M.O.L.L.U.S., in New York Oct. 10-11, 1906, and entertainment of the companions as arranged by the companions of New York State is as follows: The Commandery-in-Chief meets at the Union League Club, Fifth avenue and Thirty-ninth street, Wednesday, Oct. 10, at 10 a.m. During the recess of the Commandery-in-Chief lunch will be served to the companions. The Commandery of the State of New York meets Wednesday, Oct. 10, 7:30 p.m., at Delmonico's, Fifth avenue and Forty-fourth street, and the presence of the members of the Commandery-in-Chief is requested Thursday, Oct. 11, under the invitation of the Commandery of the State of New York and excursion by boat will be made to the United States Military Academy, West Point, and the companions and their wives are invited.

Col. John VanR. Hoff, Med. Dept., U.S.A., in concluding some interesting "Medico-Military Notes in Manchuria," which appear in the Journal of the Association of Military Surgeons, says: "We learn, therefore, that there is no occasion to modify the views hitherto held, that major operations on the field of battle are interdicted. In such cases expectancy is the correct procedure, and rest and morphine the treatment. The suggestion that we should follow the rule of the ancient warriors, who went to battle in clean raiment and a clean body, is valuable. Add to these an empty stomach and bladder, and there is little left to be done, but trust in Providence. If wounded, keep the wound clean and give nature a chance, at least until a permanent hospital is reached."

Ohio members of the G.A.R. are working to secure the next national convention for Cincinnati and to make Col. R. B. Brown, editor of the Zanesville (Ohio) Courier, commander-in-chief. Many of the veterans desire to visit the battlefields near Chattanooga, and the geographical position of the Queen City is calculated to insure the convention's selecting that city. The G.A.R. posts of Hamilton county, Ohio, left Cincinnati Aug. 12 on special trains for the national encampment to be held at Minneapolis. Corporal Joseph Tanner, Commander-in-Chief, was in Cincinnati, en route to Minneapolis with a distinguished party, including his staff and his two daughters and his son, Lieut. E. W. Tanner, U.S.A.

Speaking of the case of Homer E. Grafton, an enlisted man of the 12th U.S. Infantry, which has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court from the Supreme Court of the Philippines, the Chicago Inter-Ocean remarks: "Some of the questions to be determined by the Supreme Court in connection with this case are delicate ones, inasmuch as they involve not only the relationship between the military and the civil courts in the Philippines, but also the relationship between the civil courts of that possession and those of the mother country. The reasonable presumption, however, is that the Supreme Court will grant to an enlisted soldier of the United States serving in the Philippines the same constitutional protection that he is entitled to at home."

The first battalion, 5th Inf., and the second battalion, 23d Inf., all under command of Lieut. Col. C. L. Hodges, 23d Inf., will proceed from Camp Roosevelt, Mount Gretna, Pa., to Sea Girt, N.J., in time to be reported to Lieut. Col. P. S. Romus, 6th Cav., executive officer of the national competitions at Sea Girt, N.J., no later than Aug. 25, 1906. They will take with them, each, two four-mule teams, wagons, drivers, etc., and a full supply of canvas and field equipment for an encampment of about thirty days. Upon completion of the competitions the battalions will be returned by rail to their proper stations.

The transport Sheridan sailed from Manila Aug. 11 for San Francisco with seventeen sick persons, one general prisoner and forty-five casuals.



That the labor question is likely to be one of the most difficult problems encountered in the construction of the Panama Canal is shown by the announcement that 2,500 Chinese will be set to work on the enterprise. Mr. Shonts, chairman of the Panama Canal Commission, who returned from the isthmus a few days ago, states that the West Indian negroes are less efficient in canal work than was expected, being really less satisfactory than the Spaniards, and that in order to expedite the enterprise Chinese laborers will be employed. He explains, however, that it is not the intention to use Chinese to the exclusion of other nationalities, even if they should prove to be superior, but to engage them in sufficient numbers to introduce an element of competition among the various classes of workmen employed in the Canal Zone in order to avoid clannishness and promote efficiency. The employment of Chinese labor on the canal will in all likelihood be strongly opposed by the labor organizations of the United States, and some of those bodies have already protested that it is in violation of the Chinese Exclusion Act. It is pointed out, however, that that act applies only to territory that was subject to the authority of the United States when the law was passed, and that therefore it does not debar Chinese from the Canal Zone. Mr. Shonts states that all contracts for the employment of Chinese on the canal will carefully provide for their return to China when their term of labor is ended, and in defense of their employment he declares that it is impossible to obtain an adequate supply of labor elsewhere. If the labor cannot be obtained anywhere except in China it is hard to see why the labor organizations should object to its being taken from that source. Speaking of imported labor, the United Service Gazette, of London, says that in British Columbia great satisfaction is expressed by employers of labor with the Sikh Reservists from the Indian army, some three hundred of whom have been employed by them for some considerable time past, and proposals are now afoot to bring over about two thousand more for similar employment. Although this is being strongly opposed by the local labor party, the Sikh Reservists have proved themselves such excellent workmen that the authorities are strongly in favor of them, and are therefore arranging with the Indian government for the additional number required.

Secretary Bonaparte, this week before leaving the Navy Department for a continuation of his summer vacation, directed Paymaster General Harris, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, to give the meat contractor in New York city another chance, with the distinct understanding that all deliveries of bad meat shall be made good by the contractor at open market prices. Secretary Bonaparte issued further instructions that inspections of food supplies made under the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts shall in the future be of the most rigid character. It is understood that he is not entirely satisfied with some of the inspections made in the past, and has expressed himself very frankly on this point. At the present time an officer of the Pay Department is making an investigation of the situation in Norfolk for the purpose of ascertaining if the meat contractor there is living up to his contract and furnishing fresh and good meat. Mr. Bonaparte believes that he has the power to enforce the furnishing of healthful food for the Navy and is ready to employ that power. In a report made to the Secretary by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts there is a detailed statement of the meat inspection at the New York Navy Yard and the notice served at the time upon the contractors, as well as the results of investigations at other yards. The report recommends greater diligence on the part of inspectors, a recommendation which Mr. Bonaparte heartily approves, and it also asks investigation of the manner in which such contracts may be annulled. The latter question has been referred to the J.A. General of the Navy. In our issue of Aug. 4, page 1372, we called attention to the unsatisfactory character of the food furnished to the midshipmen, some of them being made sick by the eating of decayed fish. We are glad to see that the Secretary has taken this matter in hand.

It is believed that there will be several courts-martial as a result of the report of the court of inquiry into the recent collision between the battleships Illinois and Alabama near Newport, R.I. The report of the court was received this week by the Navy Department and is now under consideration by Secretary Bonaparte, who has taken it with him on his summer vacation. The Secretary admitted, after having made a cursory examination of the report, that the findings did not hold everyone blameless and intimated that the court recommended that further proceedings be had. The court of inquiry consisted of Captain Tilley, of the Iowa; Captain Pendleton, of the Missouri; Captain Niles, of the Maine, and Lieutenant Commander Terhune, of the Maine, as judge advocate. As a result of the collision the battleship Illinois is now at the New York Navy Yard undergoing rather extensive repairs.

The New York Zoological Society is doing good work in the line of one of the purposes declared in its act of incorporation, which is the preservation of animal life. It is conducting a crusade against the automatic shotgun as unsportsmanlike, resulting, as it does, in the destruction and elimination of many kinds of birds. In January, 1906, bills were introduced through the agency of the society in the legislatures of the States of New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Mississippi and Rhode Island, and in the Congress of the United States, to prohibit the use of the automatic gun. A crusade against the hunters of song birds has also been commenced.

According to a census of the Panama Canal Zone recently taken by the health authorities, the population of the zone is 27,137, but making an allowance of ten per cent. to represent those who are employed in the zone but live just outside of it the total is not far from 30,000. Culebra, the largest town in the Canal Zone, has 4,807 inhabitants, only 677 of whom are white. The entire population of the zone, including the cities of Colon and Panama, which are to all intents a part of the zone, though under the administration of the Republic of Panama, is 57,450.

#### FORT RILEY INSTRUCTION CAMP.

Camp of Instruction, Fort Riley, Aug. 12, 1906.

Complete instructions will be issued to the troops in camp relative to administration, uniform, camp guards, military courtesy, discipline, etc., rules and regulations relative to the police and sanitation of the camp, instructions prescribing the means and distribution of transportation, instructions pertaining to issues and sales of subsistence stores at the depot and sales commissaries, rules governing the conduct of the tactical exercises and maneuvers at camp, etc.

The schedule of instruction to be followed by the United States troops in camp is designed to secure a uniform system for the entire command, beginning with the more elementary field training and gradually advancing to the combined use of the three arms, together with engineers and other special corps, in such tactical exercises and maneuvers as the available terrain may permit. No time is spent in formal close order drills or other similar instruction which it is assumed has been perfected in garrison. Saturday mornings (unless otherwise ordered) are devoted to the weekly inspections, and Saturday afternoons to athletics; Sundays to divine service and rest.

In the routine to be observed by the militia separate troop, battery and company commanders report for instructions daily at 7:30 p.m. to the respective C.O. of the Regular service designated under whose supervision they are to act the next day. Commanders of units of the Regular service designated supervise the instruction of militia, study their needs and so direct their work as to prepare them as speedily as possible for participation in more advanced exercises. To this end they detail one or more capable officers of their commands as instructors who accompany the militia organizations during the first three days' drills and exercises, observe their progress and render such instruction as the militia commander may desire. In the case of engineers, cavalry, artillery, hospital corps and signal corps, the organizations may be incorporated into commands of regular troops, if the commander of such organization so desires and the officer supervising the instruction deem such method best.

The C.O. of the 18th and 20th Regiments of Infantry detail two suitable officers as observers and instructors of infantry. Where available, graduates of the Leavenworth schools are selected for this duty. A topographical officer is detailed by each regimental commander after arrival in camp. Officers so detailed take up the study of conventional signs, map reading, etc., and endeavor to qualify themselves for preparing the sketches which they will be required to make during the exercises.

All of the regular contingent, with the exception of the 11th Cav., from Fort Des Moines, have arrived. The last organization to enter the camp was the 11th Field Battery (siege), under the command of Capt. Clint C. Hearn, A.C. This organization, just from the efete East, marched overland from Fort Leavenworth, and the experience proved a little trying on man and beast, as the weather was extremely warm at times and the roads heavy at periods from heavy rains. The first of the militia to put in appearance on the scene was the Nebraska brigade, consisting of two regiments of infantry, a troop of cavalry, battery of artillery, with hospital and signal corps detachments, all under the command of Brig. Gen. J. H. Culver, a Civil War veteran, by the way. These organizations arrived in camp on Aug. 4, and leave this morning for their homes.

The weather, as a rule, has been favorable for operations. The work laid out for the Nebraska troops was in many ways different from that for the regular troops. There was much in the instruction of minor details that was necessary, although the Nebraskans showed themselves to be an exceptionally well-trained body of officers and men, and one and all took hold with an earnestness that showed a thirst for knowledge in all that pertained to their military functions. On Thursday and Friday the instruction progressed more from the drill period to one of action. Two brigades were formed from the organizations composing the provisional brigade, with instructions to take up positions for attack and defense. On Friday blank cartridges were used by all arms, and the operations of the "Blues" and the "Browns" extended from the south to the north sides of the Kansas River. In this exercise the functions of the engineer corps were prominently brought into play, the pontoon bridge over the Kansas River being taken up and replaced, as might be necessary in cases of advancing or retreating. Toward the close of the maneuvers one or more bullets were heard whistling overhead, and as far as could be learned they came from the right of the Nebraska line. The recall was shortly afterward sounded and an investigation ordered of the affair. Although orders relative to the inspection of belts for ammunition have been very strict since that occurrence, new and more stringent orders have been put in effect.

To-morrow all the troops will march from camp shortly after sun-up as one command, under Col. George S. Grimes, Art. Corps. It is assumed for this occasion that the Smoky Hill and Kansas rivers form the dividing line between two hostile States (Blue and Brown, the Brown to the south). A Brown army, which is to be represented by Colonel Grimes's force, is marching from White City, Kas., to reinforce the Brown army at Clay Centre, Kas., which is northwest of the reservation. Colonel Grimes's force will be composed of the following troops: 3d Battalion of Engineers; Co. A, Signal Corps; 18th Infantry; 30th Infantry; Provisional Regiment Field Artillery; 5th Battalion, Horse Artillery; 6th Battery, Siege Artillery; Provisional Regiment of Cavalry; two squadrons of the 9th Cavalry; detachment of the Hospital Corps; pack and wagon trains. The pontoon bridge now located not far to the west of the post gardens will be taken up for to-morrow's maneuvers and laid under the bluffs.

Brig. Gen. Theodore F. Wint and Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, 30th Inf., Chief of Staff of the Provisional Brigade, met with an accident while following the exercise on Thursday, which happily turned out to be nothing more than an amusing incident. Both were on the rear seat of the large Government automobile and were covering the natural ground of the reservation at a rapid pace (the machine is being practically tested), when a depression covered by the bunch grass was passed over. The machine bounded in the air, and so did the General and the Chief of Staff, only they went a number of feet higher than did the machine. The time it required for them to ascend to a higher point very naturally saw the machine carried from under them, and when they made their descent it was terra firma for them. Luckily both were only bruised by the fall, and all made merry over the mishap.

The 9th Cavalry band is making itself very popular

throughout the camp on account of the delightful music that it dispenses nearly every evening.

On Thursday, while witnessing the firing, a member of the Nebraska battery had a leg broken by his mount rearing and falling back with him upon the discharge of the first piece fired. He is now in the reserve hospital.

The Nebraska brigade entrained for home this morning shortly before noon. Following their departure the Arkansas contingent pulled in in three sections. Two infantry regiments are represented, but both are merged into one provisional organization, about 900 strong, under the command of Col. Henry Stroup, of Paris, Ark. The command comes from Little Rock and Fort Smith.

Nearly every organization has secured cinders from the post and lime rock from the foothills and now have well-ordered company sidewalks in case a heavy downpour of rain should deluge the camp and convert the surrounding ground into a sea of mud.

Different sections of the camp have been supplied with easily constructed bath houses, in which showers have been placed, for the use of officers and men.

An athletic committee, composed of officers from the various regimental and battalion organizations in camp, has been formed and a program of sport is being arranged. Already the baseball teams have begun practice, and some warm games are anticipated. This afternoon the 30th Infantry team from Fort Crook and that of the 20th Field Battery from Fort Leavenworth will have it out on the Artillery diamond in the post. Next Sunday afternoon a game will be played between the team of the 30th Infantry, which, by the way, is reputed to be a crack organization, and a team to represent the Artillery. A diamond has been laid out in the very center of the camp, near the old State House ruin, which will be easily accessible from all parts of the camp.

It would be a hard matter to find a cleaner camp than this, so closely are the sanitary regulations prescribed followed by all. What sickness there is, except in a few cases, is of a minor nature.

The adjutant general of the brigade has been informed that South Dakota will send but a battalion of State troops instead of a regiment, as was first intended. These troops are due here on the 18th, Saturday of this week.

Several of the tents at headquarters have been lighted with electricity furnished by the searchlight plant, which is a portable affair in charge of the Signal Corps.

The 29th Battery will return to Fort Leavenworth upon completion of the maneuvers, instead of remaining here awaiting the completion of the barracks it is to occupy. As the barracks will not be completed until early summer of next year, it was thought wise that the organization return to its station until that time.

Cos. I and M, 2d Nebraska Regiment, played a hot game of ball on Sunday afternoon, the latter winning by a score of 3 to 0. Not a run was made until the tenth inning. Co. I is from Albion, Neb., and Co. M from Omaha, Neb.

Crematories of a temporary nature have been set up in camp, where all garbage and manure is burned daily.

Lieut. Col. Count Gleichen, of the British army, military attaché to the British Embassy at Washington, arrived in the camp on Sunday afternoon and was installed at headquarters. He remained until Wednesday, when he left for the East. Colonel Gleichen, of course, found much of interest in his daily rounds, although the exercises on a large scale did not commence until after he had left.

Next week Saturday the Kansas troops, composed of two regiments of Infantry and a battery of Artillery, all under the command of Brigadier General Hughes, of Topeka, will arrive in camp. Governor Hoch expects to be in camp for one or two days during the week of their stay here, which fact will doubtless bring many excursionists from different parts of the State.

Details of officers were made as follows: July 27, 2d Lieut. Andrew W. Smith, 9th Cav., to report to the A.G. of Brigade for duty in charge of the Information Bureau; July 30, 2d Lieut. Jacob W. S. Wuest, B.Q.M. and C.S., 30th Inf., as assistant to the Chief Q.M. of the Brigade.

The following assignments of medical officers were ordered Aug. 1: Major Richard W. Johnson, commanding field hospital; Capt. Elmer A. Dean, commanding reserve hospital and medical supply officer; Capt. Jay R. Shook, Surg., 30th Inf.; Capt. William W. Reno, Surg., 9th Cav. and 5th Battalion, Field Art.; Capt. Horace D. Bloomergh, Surg., 18th Inf.; Capt. Paul S. Halloran, Surg., Provisional Regiment Cavalry; 1st Lieut. Edward M. Talbott, Surg., Provisional Regiment, Field Art. and 9th Battalion, Field Art.; Contract Surg. E. E. Roberts, Surg., 3d Battalion of Engrs. and Co. A, Signal Corps.

The following named surgeons, in addition to the duties assigned them above, were assigned to special duty as follows: Captains Shook and Reno and Contract Surgeon Roberts, in the Reserve Hospital; Captains Bloomergh, Halloran and 1st Lieutenant Talbott, in the Field Hospital and Ambulance Company.

On Aug. 2 the following detail of officers was made: Capt. Henry W. Butler, A.C., as assistant to the Chief of Staff; Major Henry Kirby, 18th Inf., as officer in charge of athletics, and Capt. John P. Haines, A.C., and 2d Lieut. E. R. Warner McCabe, 6th Cav., as assistants to the officer in charge of athletics.

On Aug. 3—Capt. Ora E. Hunt, 18th Inf., and Capt. Henry E. Eames, 10th Inf., were assigned to observe and assist in the development of the infantry of the militia of Nebraska, and 1st Lieut. Charles L. Willard, 29th Inf., was assigned to assist the Signal Corps.

The following officers on Aug. 6 were assigned as observers and umpires: Capts. Joseph Frazier, 14th Inf.; Ora E. Hunt, 18th Inf.; Samuel C. Vestal, A.C.; Henry W. Butler, A.C.; Henry E. Eames, 10th Inf.; Stuart Heintzelman, 6th Cav.; John D. Long, 11th Cav.; Edwin A. Hickman, 14th Cav.; Lieuts. Eldrid D. Warfield, 30th Inf.; E. Holland Rubottom, 9th Cav.; Charles W. Weeks, 30th Inf.; James J. Mayes, 24th Inf.; Charles L. Willard, 29th Inf.; Paul W. Beck, 5th Inf.; David A. Lindsay, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Charles R. Mayo, 12th Cav.; Joseph H. Barnard, 5th Cav.; John Cocke, 11th Cav.; E. R. Warner McCabe, 6th Cav.

Sick leave for one month was on Aug. 3 granted Lieut. Col. John M. Banister, deputy surgeon general.

Second Lieut. Robert G. Caldwell, B.Q.M. and C.S., 18th Inf., was on Aug. 10 detailed as assistant to the Chief Q.M. of the brigade, relieving 2d Lieut. William R. McCleary, 18th Inf., who goes to his regiment for duty.

Capt. Jere B. Clayton, M.D., is assigned as surgeon of the 18th Inf., relieving Capt. Horace D. Bloomergh, M.D., who is assigned to the field hospital.

Captain Joseph Frazier, 14th Inf., was on Aug. 10 assigned to observe and assist in the development of the Infantry of the militia of Arkansas during their encampment.

A 30-foot racing cutter for the Nebraska has arrived at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, Washington, from Mare Island, where a number have been built for use on different ships.



## PROMOTION FOR ENLISTED MEN.

The Secretary of War has directed that G.O. No. 131, of July 19, 1906, limiting to eighteen the vacancies to be filled by enlisted men as second lieutenants in the Army, be rescinded. This action was taken as a result of an opinion rendered on August 4 by Col. Enoch H. Crowder, as Acting J.A. General of the Army, in which he held that it was illegal to allot any number of the vacancies to enlisted men and the remainder to civilians. Colonel Crowder's opinion conformed with an editorial published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL recently. A new General Order has been drafted by the War Department and sent to the Secretary of War for his approval, which provides that all of the vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant which existed on July 1 after the graduating class at West Point had been cared for shall be thrown open to enlisted candidates. If any vacancies are left after the enlisted men have competed for them they shall be given first, to honor graduates from the six leading military colleges of the year, and, second, to civilian candidates. The opinion of the Acting Judge Advocate General of the Army, which is regarded as of the greatest importance, and will necessitate a complete revision of the Army Regulations governing this matter, follows:

August 4, 1906.

The Military Secretary,

Sir: The telegram of the Secretary of War herewith calls (1) for the opinion of this office as to the legality of the provisions of G.O. No. 131, War Department, July 19, 1906, limiting to eighteen the places to be filled by enlisted men as second lieutenants in the Army who may qualify for such appointment at the ensuing competitive examination, and (2) for the precedents and practice as to such appointments under the law, which latter it is understood will be furnished by the Military Secretary's Office.

G.O. No. 131, above noted, purports to be made under the provisions of Par. 27, of the Regulations, as amended by G.O. No. 53, W.D., March 15, 1906, which provides in respect to vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry arms remaining on the 1st of July of each year, not needed for the graduates of that year of the United States Military Academy, that "each year as soon as practicable after July 1, the Secretary of War shall determine how many of these vacancies shall be apportioned to be filled by appointment of enlisted men of the Army, and how many from civil life"; and also that, "All vacancies occurring after July 1 and not needed for the graduates of that year of the Military Academy will be held for the next graduating class of the Academy." The law upon which this order and Army regulation is based is the Act of July 30, 1892, which reads as follows:

"Sec. 3. That vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant heretofore filled by the promotion of meritorious non-commissioned officers of the Army under the provisions of Sec. 3 of the Act approved June 18, 1878, shall be filled by the appointment of competitors favorably recommended under this act in the order of merit established by the final examination."

The effect of the reference in the foregoing section, which is the existing law, to the prior legislation of 1878, was to read into the section the provisions of said prior legislation as to the vacancies available for enlisted men who might qualify for appointment as second lieutenant, as follows:

"That hereafter all vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant shall be filled by appointment from the graduates of the Military Academy so long as any such remain in service unassigned; and any vacancies thereafter remaining shall be filled by promotion of meritorious non-commissioned officers of the Army, recommended under the provisions of the next section of this act; Provided, That all vacancies remaining, after exhausting the two classes named, may be filled by appointment of persons in civil life." (Sec. 3, Act of July 20, 1878).

The construction adopted by the War Department of the foregoing laws is shown in the following provisions of Army Regulations promulgated for carrying these laws into effect:

A.R. 26 (1881). "All vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant shall be filled by appointment from the graduates of the Military Academy, so long as any such remain in service unassigned; and any vacancies thereafter remaining shall be filled by promotion of meritorious non-commissioned officers of the Army. Vacancies remaining, after exhausting the two classes named, may be filled by appointment of persons in civil life. But appointments of civilians, except such as are regular graduates of the Military Academy who have been honorably discharged from the Service, shall be made in time of peace only when more vacancies exist in the Army than will be required in the assignment of the next graduating class." Substantially identical language is found in Par. 23, Army Regulations of 1889. While the laws and regulations cited supra plainly contemplated an annual accounting and filling of vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant, they specified no particular date upon which the accounting was to take place, except that which is to be inferred from the reference they incorporate as to assignment of graduates of the Military Academy. This defect was supplied in subsequent regulations as follows:

A.R. 24 (1895). "Vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant existing on the 1st day of July each year are filled by appointment, in order, as follows: (1) From graduates of the United States Military Academy; (2) from enlisted men of the Army found duly qualified; (3) from civil life."

This regulation is repeated in Par. 26 of the Regulations of 1901, and remained in force until amended by G.O. No. 63, A.G.O., 1903, which provided that

"Vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant existing on the 1st day of July in each year will be filled by appointment in the following order: (1) From graduates of the United States Military Academy; (2) from enlisted men of the Army whose fitness for advancement shall have been determined by competitive examination; (3) from civil life."

To the same effect is Par. 27, Army Regulations of 1904, which provides that:

"Vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant existing on July 1 in each year, after that year's graduates of the United States Military Academy have been commissioned, may be filled by appointment, in the following order: (1) Of enlisted men of the Army whose fitness for advancement shall have been determined by competitive examination; (2) from civil life."

In the regulations issued under the law of 1892 the War Department plainly construes that law as requiring that the whole number of vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant, remaining after the assignment of the graduating class of the Military Academy in any year, shall be held available for enlisted men qualified for promotion in that year, and as authorizing the appointment of applicants from civil life only when vacancies remain after the list of qualified enlisted men has been exhausted. The graduating class is usually assigned in the last days of June, and July 1 was arbitrarily fixed as the date with reference to which the law was to be executed. The regulations issued under the legislation of 1878, while not so explicit as the later ones, should, I think, have been read to the same effect and similarly construed. It is understood that the practice of the War Department has generally conformed to the view here stated, though it appears that occasional departures from it have occurred. No changes were made in the regulations announcing this construction of the existing law until the issue of General Orders No. 53, War Department, March 15, 1906, which amended the regulation last above quoted of 1904 so as to incorporate the additional provision that:

"Each year, as soon as practicable after July 1, the Secretary of War shall determine how many of these vacancies (i.e., those remaining after the assignment of graduates of the

Military Academy), shall be apportioned to be filled by appointment of enlisted men of the Army and how many from civil life."

It is this last provision, and the order which is issued under limiting the number of enlisted men who may be appointed in 1906 to the grade of second lieutenant to eighteen—a number less than the number of vacancies which existed on July 1—the legality of which I am asked to consider.

In the foregoing statement I have set forth only those provisions of existing law which bear directly upon the question presented. For the fuller information of the Secretary I append copies of all laws on this general subject in the order of their enactment.

A careful reading of the legislation here being considered shows very clearly, I think, an intention on the part of Congress in regulating appointments to the lowest commissioned grade in the Army to recognize the graduated class of the United States Military Academy as the principal and primary source of supply and, failing from this source in the numbers necessary to fill vacancies, to recognize for such appointments applicants from among qualified enlisted men and from civil life, in that order. As at the time of the enactment of this legislation the laws and regulations in force required classes of the Military Academy to be graduated therefrom annually, and as appointments from other recognized sources of supply are by such legislation made dependent upon vacancies remaining after these classes are assigned, it follows, I think, that Congress contemplated in said legislation an annual procedure in the matter of filling such vacancies. In this view it was essential to the execution of the statute that there should be a particular date with reference to which available vacancies might be determined. The law itself supplies this date with reasonable certainty by the reference it makes to the assignments of graduated classes. The actual date of such assignment is a shifting one from year to year, to avoid the inconvenience of which the regulations made in furtherance of the statute have fixed July 1, a date closely approximating the one on which such assignments are usually completed, as the one with reference to which available vacancies are to be determined. I think the regulation a reasonable one and that it fairly carries out the intention of the statute. The conclusion here expressed, if correct, furnished the means of readily determining each year the number of vacancies available for appointments from the enlisted strength of the Army and from civil life.

Supporting the conclusion here announced is the opinion of Attorney General Griggs who, under date of April 7, 1898 (22 Opins., 55), held that enlisted men holding certificates of eligibility under the Act of July 30, 1892, were entitled to promotion as second lieutenants, not only to vacancies existing after the graduates of the Military Academy had been provided for and assigned, but also to vacancies thereafter occurring, not needed for the assignment of succeeding graduates, during the life of their certificates, which he held was terminable only in the way provided for in said act, viz., by sentence of general courts-martial. Secretary of War Alger approved this opinion, but Secretary Root declined to follow it as to vacancies occurring after the assignment of the year's graduating class, and appears to have issued the regulations, cited supra, which recognized the right of qualified enlisted men and civilians to promotion to vacancies existing on July 1 of each year, and reserved all vacancies remaining and thereafter occurring for the succeeding graduating class; this upon the theory that the requirement of said act as to competitive examination was the controlling consideration in a proper construction of the act, and that to recognize qualified enlisted men as entitled to promotion to vacancies occurring after the assignment of graduates would result in giving appointments to all enlisted men who had successfully passed their examination, thus destroying the competitive feature.

The history of this legislation shows further that Congress first recognized enlisted service as a basis for qualification for the commissioned grades in the Act of March 3, 1847, which authorized the President, upon the recommendation of regimental commanders, to attach non-commissioned officers of demonstrated merit by brevet to the lowest grade of rank, with the usual pay and emoluments of said grade, to any corps of the Army. This was followed by the Act of August 4, 1854, which provided that the President might, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, confer the brevet of second lieutenant upon such meritorious non-commissioned officers as might, under regulations to be established, be brought before an Army board composed of four officers of rank, and found qualified for the duties of commissioned officers, and to attach them to regiments as supernumerary officers. These acts were consolidated and re-enacted in a somewhat amplified form in Section 1214, Revised Statutes. This legislation followed the statutory provisions of 1812 for the appointment of cadets as commissioned officers, but preceded the legislation of 1878, authorizing the appointment of second lieutenants from civil life. It is evident from this earlier legislation which shows the importance that Congress attached to appointments from the enlisted strength, that it was the intention in the later enactments to lay down no uncertain or indefinite rule as to the order of preference in making these appointments. Every construction which supports the practice of denying appointments to qualified enlisted men, so long as graduates of the Military Academy remain unassigned, supports with equal force the view here advanced that the appointment of civilians is not authorized so long as the list of qualified enlisted men remains unexhausted.

For the reasons above given I am of the opinion that all vacancies existing on July 1 each year, after assignment of the graduating class has been made, are open to the competition of enlisted men; that qualified civilians are eligible for appointment only in the event that the list of qualified enlisted men is exhausted; that remaining vacancies and those thereafter occurring are properly reserved for the next graduating class; and that General Orders No. 131, and the provisions of A.R. 27 on which said orders are based, which undertake to limit the number of vacancies for which enlisted men may compete to a number less than the actual number of vacancies existing on the date named, contravene the plain intent of the statute upon which said orders and regulations are based.

If it be objected that this construction denies to the Secretary of War a much needed authority to reserve a percentage of vacancies existing on July 1 of any year in the interests of the succeeding graduating class of the Military Academy, the objection must be met, I think, by seeking an amendment of the law or by raising the standard of qualifications of enlisted men and civilians in such a way as to reduce the number of successful applicants. Very respectfully,

Acting Judge Advocate General.

## SELECTION IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Many articles have been printed regarding the promotion of officers of the United States Navy by selection; also of the officers of the United States Army. These have appeared in various periodicals and Service papers. Most of the articles were against selection for promotion. Recently some able articles in support of selection have appeared. Undoubtedly those in favor of selection have not felt it necessary to advocate a principle which is so evidently right. The so-called anti-selectionists do not deny this principle, but apparently lose sight of it in their nervous dread of the means that may be adopted to apply it. There can be no argument in regard to whether it is right and just to promote the best officers ahead of those who are less efficient to perform the duties required of them. Honest selection stimulates competition and is an application of the fundamental law of nature, the survival of the fittest.

The present system of promotion in the Navy by seniority does not stimulate competition, the best men do not come to the top of the list, and officers are too old when they arrive in the higher grades; therefore,

any scheme of promotion that removes these defects, and does not at the same time introduce objectionable features, will be an improvement and should be adopted. It would seem that all officers must agree thus far and all be pure selectionists. The only grounds for discussion or disagreement are whether or not a proper scheme of promotion by selection can be devised to correct the faults in the present system of promotion by seniority. Evidently there will be those who believe that such a scheme can be devised and others who do not; and this is ground for honest difference of opinion. It would seem, however, that all naval officers should be loath to decide so important a question without careful thought and study.

All must agree that selection properly applied will improve the personnel of the Navy. The question is then, how can it be properly applied? Every officer should devote himself to the solution of this problem. Those who do not believe it can be solved must advance arguments and evidence stronger than "I do not believe in selection"; "See how it works in the Army," or "The man with the most political or personal influence will get all the promotion." The scheme adopted must eliminate these evils. The task will be very easy if these are the only evils to be guarded against.

There are differences of opinion whether selection should be in the higher grades, in the lower grades, or in all the grades. It should be remembered that there are no legitimate duties ashore or afloat, which naval officers are called upon to perform, that do not require officers of the very best qualities. It is also certain that the inefficiency of officers of the junior grades affects the good of the Service less than of officers of the higher grades, and the higher the grade the more pronounced this becomes. The necessary shore duties require officers of extended experience and of the highest efficiency. Officers of the lower grades, other things being equal, are not capable of performing these duties. Experts in all professions and walks of life readily detect the early signs that tend to produce perfection in maturity, and do not wait many years, or until maturity is reached, before applying the principle of selection for the progressive development of the best in life.

There is no legitimate naval duty for an officer retired for physical disability or retired from the higher grades because he is not as well qualified as others to advance to the highest grades. Officers in the lower grades may be capable of performing subordinate duties and yet not qualified to advance to the higher grades. There is also a great deal of such duty that is essential yet not of the first importance as regards the battle fleet. In order to properly rehabilitate the corps of officers now in existence it will be necessary to select out of the highest grades officers less efficient than others, and to employ these officers temporarily on shore duty. But at the same time the principle of building up from the bottom should be applied.

The means of accomplishing the above desired results must eliminate personal and political influence. The selection should be by recommendation of naval officers senior to those being selected. The moral and physical qualifications being equal, professional ability alone should count. The greatest good for the Service should be the only consideration, and the interests of the individual only considered in so far as they do not conflict therewith.

It was intended to include in this article a definite scheme for carrying out selection for promotion in the United States Navy, but it is not yet fully worked out, and it is hoped, by publishing this now, to induce many in the Service to take up the subject at once and give it serious consideration. Let us not deny the possibility of a solution of this problem without a conscientious effort.

MARLBERT.

## A-B-C DIALOG. (5)

A. What did you find in your mail?

B. A letter with thirty-eight endorsements.

A. Was not that an unprecedented number?

B. No, sir. I have had letters with fifty endorsements, the consequence of a determination to show how not to do things, documentary swags to business.

A. I wonder that one of your rank should have been so hampered in official business, because I have observed that, where superior authority was concerned, ways and means were devised, without waste of words or loss of time, to supply what is wanted.

B. You are wrong in your premise as to my rank, which happened to be below that of the master obstructionist, and which undoubtedly explains the large number of endorsements, covering a period of three months, before a just and pressing need of a command was supplied by officials whose duty was manifestly the prompt despatch of public business.

A. Do you think there would have been a good opportunity for elimination?

B. Of obstructive official correspondence, indeed. But how came that word to your lips?

A. For sometime past, the atmosphere has reverberated with that word, until it spells itself automatically and persistently upon the blackboard of one's imagination.

B. What should you say was the prominent characteristic of eliminationists?

A. A marked altruism!

B. Unselfishness?

A. In one sense, yes; in another sense, no. I think they would be acquitted, by a large majority, of intending to procrastinate themselves with the rest of the Army. Their prescription is not for home use.

B. What part do the wiser, more experienced and well-seasoned American soldiers have in counseling elimination?

A. I may be misinformed; but they seem to be relegated to a back seat.

B. How are you inclined to characterize the proposition to cut off a predetermined quota of men, according to a mathematical formula, in the alleged interests of a wholesome promotion, and for the supposed erasure of inefficients from the Army list?

A. I call it sciolism run mad.

B. Perhaps it has occurred to you, as it has to me, that the management of the United States Army, before the Spanish war, resulted in a pretty good Army.

A. Your question is its own answer, and points to a fact which seems to have been lost sight of in some quarters. It is well to energize and to instruct the units, and then the entire Army. But I question the desirability of cracking the whip and giving a stinging clip to a ready horse who is willing to learn and is doing his best.

B. You are right. There is many a dutiful soldier disturbed.



It is evident from the real enthusiasm with which Secretary Root has been received at the capitals of the various South American republics that his visit was well-timed and that the true spirit and purpose of his mission are correctly understood. His utterances concerning the attitude and policy of the United States in dealing with other American republics have been frank, friendly and reassuring, and their ultimate effect will be to bring the nations concerned into a more harmonious understanding on various questions of continental importance than they have ever enjoyed. The manifest desire of the Southern republics for more intimate relations with the United States, and Mr. Root's practical efforts to accomplish that result are quite naturally regarded, by some malcontents in Europe, with a certain degree of chagrin if not of actual displeasure. The inharmonious relations of the Southern republics with one another, their lack of a common policy for the development of their commerce and industry and their glaring unpreparedness for defense against any attempt at aggression from beyond the sea—these conditions have for years exposed those countries to the danger of exploitation and oppression by more powerful nations. The disappearance of such conditions followed by a closer understanding among all the American republics on matters of commerce, finance and continental defense, would dispel the last shadow of peril from European aggression. The Temps, of Paris, however, conjures up a new menace to the Southern republics. "Latin America," says that journal, "feels the need of guarantees against the United States as well as against Europe. The Monroe Doctrine protects the republics against Europe, but it leaves them defenseless against the United States." Here is again revealed the only hope that European enemies of America have of continued domination in South America—the hope of keeping the Southern republics divided among themselves by tempting them to distrust and fear the United States.

With the arrival of the vessels of the Atlantic Fleet under Rear Admiral Evans at Rockport, Mass., on Aug. 9, for the second time this season, things were transformed in an hour from a quiet seashore town to a bustling community. Shortly after their arrival the officers went ashore to rejoin their families, who are there for the summer, and some of the sailors were given shore liberty. T Wharf, the site of the Government landing place, was lighted up, the ships' launches came and went, fakirs' wagons sprang into being like mushrooms, and things generally about town took on a decided air of life and animation. About 600 marines landed and started on a ten-mile march on Aug. 13, and on the same day four of the torpedoboot destroyer flotilla arrived under command of Lieutenant Commander Anderson. They were the Worden, the McDonough, the Whipple and the Lawrence. Officers of the vessels attended a dance given by the summer residents in Hoskins Hall on Aug. 13. Rear Admiral Evans was tendered a formal reception in the Town Hall by the citizens of Rockport on Aug. 14. Judge Sumner D. York, of Rockport, presented the guests and in the receiving party were Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Capt. John E. Pillsbury, Capt. Nathan E. Niles, of the Maine; Capt. Edward Taussig, of the Indiana; Capt. Samuel B. Comly, of the Alabama; Capt. B. F. Tilley, of the Iowa; Capt. E. C. Pendleton, of the Kearsarge, and Capt. W. J. Barnette, of the Kentucky. The battleships returned to the harbor on the night of Aug. 14 after a day spent in secret signal practice and in maneuvers which included a search by the battleships for the torpedoboot destroyers, which were regarded as a hostile force.

Mr. Poultney Bigelow, who got into a controversy with the War Department several months ago by publishing an article in the Independent in which he condemned conditions and charged abuses in the Panama Canal Zone, returns to the attack in the September number of the Cosmopolitan, in which he gives an account of another and more recent visit to the isthmus. He alleges that the water served in the city of Colon is vile, brackish and unfit to drink, that the sewerage system is inadequate, that the health service is neither intelligent nor honest, and that a political ring is in control of real estate, but that it really does something for the people who are dying of disease "while some of our medical officials are playing with diseases of the fancy." "Where?" asks Mr. Bigelow—"where is Colonel Gorgas, who informs me officially that there is not a single case of some kind of fever on the Zone?" The learned doctor has made the Zone look like a string of wire meat-boxes behind the screens of which our tame and timid officials collapse into rocking chairs, marveling at the progress of medical science! Our eminent mosquitoologist has now frightened press and public so thoroughly that nothing remains but to issue wire-woven mosquito-proof armor to every man, woman and child on the isthmus, and then hand the water-mains over to the Standard Oil Company.

In spite of the assurances of the Mexican government and of the authorities in Washington that there is nothing whatever to warrant the report that a widespread anti-foreign movement will take place in Mexico about Sept. 16, it is reported that many Americans engaged in various enterprises in Mexico are sending their families out of that country in the belief that the rumors of trouble are well grounded. The Diaz government is fully able to deal with the situation and will, we have no doubt, do so in vigorous fashion. Despatches from San Antonio quote some anonymous informant described as a responsible American business man who has recently arrived in that city from Mexico as saying that so certain are the Americans that there will be trouble that they have armed themselves. Supplies of arms and ammunition have been shipped to the Americans from the United States, says this man, and at the first sign of trouble the Americans will stand together and fight for their lives. The trouble, it appears, is not political, but arises from labor rivalries aroused by the superior working capacity of the Americans engaged in Mexican enterprises.

Section 39 of the Sundry Civil bill requires a detailed report to be made within thirty days after the end of the fiscal year of all moneys received from any source whatever arising from the sale of public property. The Commissary General, General Sharpe, asks the Attorney General through the Secretary of War whether this requires him to report in detail every item of his sales, amounting

in all to some \$3,000,000. It will be necessary either to exempt the Commissary Department from the application of section 5 or largely to increase the appropriation and clerical force in order to comply with the act. Attention is called to certain provisions of law relating to commissary supplies which it is believed would exempt them from the section which would cause so much trouble. The money to carry on this business is borrowed from the regular annual appropriation, and it is returned to that fund from time to time. It would require an elaborate set of books and a great many clerks to keep an account of this business in such shape that a detailed statement could be made of every transaction.

Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, 6th U.S. Cav., expresses the conviction that if our Army is to keep pace with the armies of Europe it must have a balloon corps provided with and capable of handling spherical balloons and ready to go from it to the dirigible and the "machine heavier than the air." He calls attention to the importance attached to this matter in other countries, and notes the fact that one battalion of the 1st Regiment of Engineers of the French army is a balloon battalion. Balloon clubs capable of great usefulness to military interests in time of war have been organized in France, England, Austria, Germany, Italy, Spain, and Sweden, and the Aero Club of America has been projected along similar lines. "If we are to keep pace with modern science," says Lieutenant Lahm in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, "we must have ballooning in this country—we must interest ourselves in this subject of the 'conquest of the air.' The Aero Club of America has opened the way."

A London despatch of Aug. 13 says: "There is great interest in naval circles in the suggestion of Rear Admiral Bradford, of the United States Navy, for a gunnery competition between picked teams from British and American battleships. Concerning the selection of a representative British gunnery team it is pointed out that the Excellent or the Cambridge gunnery schools could easily provide one. Taken as a whole, the Royal Marine Artillery holds the record as having the best heavy gunners in the fleet. In the British navy there is a tendency to discredit somewhat the records of good shooting in the United States Navy. It is not denied that there are many good marksmen across the Atlantic, but it is pointed out that the American service target is considerably larger than the British, while the Americans do not carry out their shooting on the lines of British battle practice, regardless of weather and under conditions such as would prevail in war. Running target practice in the American Navy is carried out in smooth water, rendering it much easier to score a large percentage of hits.

Bids were opened on Aug. 16 by the Bureau of Ordnance, War Department, for 200,000 pounds of saluting powder and 5,600,000 pounds of sodium nitrate. The lowest bidder on the saluting powder was the Lafin & Rand Powder Company, which offered to supply the powder packed in barrels furnished by the United States at 7 1-4 cents a pound. The bid of this company on powder packed in 25-pound kegs furnished by the company was 7 1-2 cents a pound, and it also offered to supply the powder in 100-pound barrels furnished by the company at 8 cents a pound. The only other bidder on the saluting powder was E. I. Du Pont, of Wilmington, Del., whose prices range from three-quarters of a cent to one cent a pound higher. The lowest bid on the sodium nitrate was made by Wessel, Duvall & Co., of New York City—\$2.64 1-2 per 100 pounds. The other bids were those of W. R. Grace & Co., Heller, Hirst & Co. and C. E. Morris & Son, all of New York City, which range from 1 1-2 cents to 7 1-2 cents per 100 pounds higher.

Secretary Bonaparte passed an interesting half hour on Aug. 14 in reading the comments on his address, "Anarchism and Its Remedies," delivered at Cumberland, Md., Aug. 11, and alluded to elsewhere. An enthusiastic legal gentleman in New York recommended "grape and canister" and warmly protested that there should be "no halfway measures." An anonymous gentleman thinks that it would be better if the Secretary were to "direct his attention to helping out the President in eradicating the causes that make socialists and anarchists instead of drawing a red herring over his path," while a gentleman in Baltimore called the Secretary's attention to two publications, named respectively the "Cellular Cosmogony" and the "Flaming Sword." A correspondent in Great Barrington, Mass., says that he likes the Secretary's ideas very much, but would advise that "you advocate the beginning of the extermination by going to Brooklyn, N.Y., and get hold of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and give them the medicine you prescribe."

The steady growth of neighborly relations between the United States and Canada is exemplified in the visit of the 5th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia to the city of Ottawa on Aug. 19 and 20 as guests of the 43d Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles. The entertainments arranged for the visitors include a public banquet, several excursions to places of interest, and a grand review before the members of the Canadian parliament, in which it is estimated that one thousand American and one thousand five hundred Canadian troops will participate. The increasingly frequent exchange of hospitalities between the militia organizations of the United States and Canada are altogether commendable not only because they strengthen the bonds which bind the two countries together, but for the further reason that, by bringing those organizations into contact for comparison and conference, they promote popular interest in military affairs on both sides of the border.

If the St. Paul Pioneer Press will examine the files of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL it will find there a full and correct statement of the facts out of which its "Washington Bureau" has manufactured its despatch of August 10 concerning General Bell and his relations to his associates of the War Department. If General Corbin was passed over in selecting a Chief of Staff it was because he distinctly requested that this should be done and recommended the choice of a younger man, who could hold the office long enough to accomplish something. As to the relations of the Chief of Staff to the Military Secretary, they were also fully and satisfactorily explained in this paper. Come to us, Mr. Pioneer Press, when you want information about the

Army and you will find less reason to magnify molehills into mountains.

Major Charles W. Taylor, 13th U.S. Cav., in command of the shooting competitions at Fort Sill, O.T., announces that the Chamber of Commerce of Lawton, Oklahoma Territory, will present two medals, one for rifle and one for pistol, to be competed for under the following conditions: The competition for rifle medal will be open to the twenty-four enlisted competitors at the division competition immediately following the members of the division rifle team. The range will be two hundred yards, target F, no limit to number of cartridges fired within time limit of thirty seconds. The competitor making the greatest number of fives will be the winner of the medal. The competition for pistol medal will be open to the twelve enlisted competitors at the division competition immediately following the members of the division pistol team. Range, fifty yards; target, A. No limit to number of cartridges fired within time limit of thirty seconds. Competitor making highest score will be the winner of the medal. Officers of the competition not on the division team may shoot if they so select, but will not be entitled to medal.

The seventh annual reunion of the Army of the Philippines was held in Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 13, 14 and 15. A large delegation was present, including General Hall, formerly commander of the Army of the Philippines; Gen. Charles King, Gen. Wilder S. Metcalf, of Kansas, who was lieutenant colonel of General Funston's famous regiment; Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, commander of the Department of Missouri; Major Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, U.S.A., retired, and Major Gen. H. C. Merriam, U.S.A., commander of 8th Army Corps. Every business house in Des Moines was decorated for the occasion, and the people of the city were very enthusiastic. The program included an address by the Mayor and Governor, a reception and review at Fort Des Moines, addresses by Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, regimental camp fires, theater party for the ladies, automobile drive, etc.

Gen. W. H. Carter, U.S.A., commanding the camp of instruction at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., on Aug. 8 received the first copy of a new book he has written. It is entitled "Old Army Sketches," and is a collection of ten short stories based on actual experiences in the Civil War and the Spanish-American War. It has not yet been placed on the market, as General Carter desires to make a more thorough examination of it than he has yet had time to do. He has written a number of books on military subjects and several in a lighter and more popular vein, which have been well received.

For some time the Surgeon General's office, with a view to the building of an Army general hospital in the District of Columbia, has been engaged in looking up literature on the subject and inspecting hospitals in all parts of the country. They have also obtained much information from abroad. The best ideas which prevail anywhere will be used in the new hospital, which will cost a little less than \$500,000. To this institution Army officers and enlisted men from all parts of the country and the Philippines will be sent when they are in need of special treatment.

The question whether the Quartermaster of the Marine Corps has authority to spend \$20,000 for a tug is not a vital one in itself, but the discussion of the statutory authority of the Marine Corps with which the Secretary accompanies his decision of the question is important as well as interesting. As the Secretary says: "The Department has stated its views on the foregoing questions at length, because these questions are of much intrinsic interest and their determination might become necessary in connection with matters of much greater practical importance."

We publish on our Navy page the text of the memorandum constituting a board to consider existing laws affecting the commissioned personnel of the naval establishment. The importance of the work entrusted to this board will be fully understood without our dwelling upon it. The report of the board is to be submitted not later than November, in season for the action of Congress.

It is to be hoped the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff will be able to start on their proposed tour of inspection in season to visit some of the instruction camps, which will continue until the end of September or later. The trip will enable the officials named to obtain valuable information concerning the concentration of the Army in large garrisons, which has been determined upon.

The regimental press of the 6th U.S. Infantry has republished in leaflet form a spirited poem on "The Fight at Dajo," by Alfred E. Wood, which originally appeared in the Manila Cablenews. The verses are a vigorous protest against the unreasoning criticism which has been visited upon the American troops for their methods in the battle of Mt. Dajo.

Lieut. William E. Bennett, jr., 25th U.S. Inf., on recruiting duty in New Orleans, is quoted in newspaper despatches as saying that out of 106 applicants for enlistment at that station in the month of July, only twenty-six were found physically fit to enter the Army. The reason for such an unsatisfactory condition in the South is ascribed by the officer to cigarette smoking, late hours and other bad habits.

A correspondent at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, says: "Will the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL please advise all in the States that attach so much importance to 'hiking,' and dote on it, to come to the islands just now and try it with us?"

The official inquiry shows that 1,500 cars on the Siberian line were stolen in the course of the war with Japan. They must have been run across the lines into the territory under the control of the sly Jap.



## BOGUS ARMY MAN'S BAD CHECK.

(From the New York Sun of Aug. 15, 1906.)

Robert D. Crane, who deals in military goods at 13 West Twenty-seventh street, New York, was visited on Friday by a rather dapper young man of soldierly bearing. Crane is a member of the Sons of the Revolution and knows many Army and Navy officers aside from the many he has met in his business. He was not at all surprised when his visitor said:

"I am 2d Lieut. C. B. Hodges, 4th Inf., U.S.A."

The alleged lieutenant, who was dressed in ultra fashionable style, produced a check for \$25, drawn on the Mutual Bank, Thirty-third street and Broadway. It purported to be signed by L. T. Le Wald in favor of "C. B. Hodges, second lieutenant, 4th Inf." The young man indorsed the check and asked Crane to cash it. Mr. Crane put his name on the back and sent a clerk with the alleged Hodges to the Corn Exchange Bank, where he had an account. The bank, on the clerk's identification and Crane's indorsement, cashed the check without a question.

The check came back to Mr. Crane yesterday morning marked "No account." Then Mr. Crane called up the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and explained the circumstances. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL promptly got busy with several banks and hotels in the Tenderloin district, and as a result when the dapper young man appeared at the New Grand Hotel, Broadway and Thirtieth street, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon with a check, the clerks were ready for him. He had a check identical with the one passed on Crane.

The clerks delayed the young man while they communicated with Mr. Crane, as they had been instructed to do by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Mr. Crane hustled to the hotel. The moment he clapped eyes on the young man he knew him. He went to a telephone and notified the Tenderloin police station. Detective Duncan was sent over and he arrested the alleged swindler.

On the way to the station house the prisoner told Mr. Crane that his people were well to do and would make good any loss. In the station house he said he was James M. Keegan, twenty-five years old, a student, of 594 Park avenue. He told Acting Captain McGann that he had found the check and that he meant no wrong. Then Mr. Crane explained that he knew the real Lieutenant Hodges and that the signature written by the prisoner was a forgery. Captain McGann ordered Keegan locked up on a charge of forgery.

Keegan was then searched. He had no money, but he had two check books of the Mutual Bank, Thirty-third street and Broadway, and the Thirty-fourth Street National Bank. In his pockets were nearly a dozen checks drawn on the two banks. They were made out for amounts varying from \$25 to \$50. Some were drawn in favor of C. B. Hodges, second lieutenant, 4th Inf., U.S.A., and purported to be signed by L. T. Le Wald; others were drawn in favor of Arthur Jackson Sterling, M.D., and purported to be signed by Charles F. Reihmum; others bore the alleged signature of W. F. Frame and still others drawn in favor of C. T. Jackson were signed "Arthur J. Stirling."

As Keegan was led back to a cell he turned to Mr. Crane and said:

"I hope this will be fixed up all right, Mr. Crane. My folks will make good."

The young man does not live at 594 Park avenue. James L. Keegan, who does live there, said last night that a young man distantly related to him was wayward.

The Sun omits to state the fact that the Police Headquarters was promptly notified over the phone that this swindler was abroad, but it took no action beyond replying that some one would be sent at once to inquire into the matter. This was at noon on Tuesday. On Thursday morning a polite note was received from the Deputy Commissioner of Police stating that the matter would be given "the immediate attention of the department," whatever this may mean in police parlance. Thursday afternoon an officer of police appeared to inquire into the matter, but this was two days after the notice was sent by phone, and the culprit had then been in custody nearly forty-eight hours; thanks to the promptness of Mr. Crane, which prevented the further extension of the young rascal's depredations upon the pocketbooks of gentlemen desirous of obliging a supposed officer of the Army.

The military authorities were promptly notified by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the young man's arrest, and it was found that he was wanted as a deserter from both the Army and Navy, and he was turned over to the military authorities. He enlisted at Fort Slocum as Arthur Cosgrove, December, 1905, and deserted March 10, 1906; enlisted in the Navy in June, 1906, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard as R. M. Hempheld and deserted.

## ORDNANCE WORK UNDER WAY.

The Ordnance Board reports the following work undertaken during the months of May and June, 1906:

The type 3.8-inch field gun and carriage, model of 1904, has been received at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground after preliminary firing trials at Rock Island Arsenal and is now undergoing the tests required by program. The material is generally similar in construction to the 3-inch field. The projectile weighs thirty pounds. The type 4.7-inch siege gun and carriage, with projectile weighing sixty pounds, has also been subjected to partial test. Information has been received that the type 2.38-inch gun and carriage, model of 1905, has been shipped to the Proving Ground for trial. The projectile for this gun weighs 7.5 pounds. A shot truck for 12-inch mortar carriage, model of 1896, modified to give 4 degrees loading angle, was tested and reported upon June 8, 1906. The truck is provided with a wheel brake and with a front buffer to take the shock on coming against the breech of the mortar in loading. The carriage is fitted with an adjustable spring buffer to support the piece at 4 degrees loading angle as required. A balata buffer was first tried on the truck and was quickly destroyed. Satisfactory results were obtained by substituting soft copper for the balata head. A reflecting telescope sight, made for the Department by the Goetz Optical Company, was tested upon a 12-inch disappearing carriage, model of 1901, and reported upon May 4, 1906. It consists essentially of a telescope supported vertically at the side of the carriage, bent forward at the top to support the objective and to the rear at the bottom to support the eyepiece. The length of the upright portion of the tube is about 134 inches and enables a cannoner standing on the carriage platform to see the target and give direction to the gun from that position. The telescope has a universal focus, with a field of 5 degrees and power 8. This telescope is regarded as a valuable auxiliary to the present 3-inch telescope sight on the disappearing gun carriage.

At Frankford Arsenal, Pa., the following work has

been ordered: Fifty difference chart scale arms, fifty plotting boards for difference charts and fifty battle chart boards and a second experimental deflection board for mortars, embodying improvements found desirable from the test; one experimental prediction scale for mortars, consisting of a metal piece covered with white celluloid, has been completed. Fired shells from .30-caliber cartridges, models of 1898 and 1903, will hereafter, as far as practicable, be reloaded. A narrow mark across the head of the cartridge will distinguish a reloaded shell from a new one, and the shell and flame on the packing box containing reloaded cartridges will be red instead of black.

At Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., has been undertaken one reel and cart for carrying the battalion and regimental fire control equipments of mobile artillery prescribed; chest of store wagon limber, model of 1902, to provide for transportation of the field battery fire control equipment prescribed; manufacture of 180 pistol holsters of new design, recommended by the Cavalry Board; hooks made and attached to 1,170 emergency ration cases to permit their being carried on waist belts; 2.38-inch field gun carriage and limber, model of 1905, has been completed. Carriage fired thirty-eight rounds in preliminary test and worked satisfactorily. This material resembles the 3-inch field material. The gun has a recoil of thirty-four inches upon the carriage; the limits of elevation are from -5 degrees to +16 degrees; the traverse provided is 4 degrees each side of the axle. The carriage is fitted with shields 0.2 inch thick. The limber has provision for forty rounds of ammunition. The gun carriage and limber with eighteen rounds of ammunition weighs 2,400 pounds. Sixty cartridge boxes, russet leather, similar to the McKeebox in design, but having a capacity of ten shot-gun, 12-gauge cartridges, have been manufactured for the U.S. Military Prison.

At Springfield Armory, Mass., an examination and test of improved Mauser carbine shows it to have several points of difference as regards the United States magazine rifle, model of 1903. The only one thought particularly advantageous was the protection of the front sight by ears on the upper band. This was considered by the Department that such a protection in the case of the United States magazine rifle, model of 1903, was not advisable. The attachment of the sling to the side of the stock in the Spanish gun, thus bringing the flat side in contact with the back when slung, instead of the under or lower side of the stock, as in the United States magazine rifle, model of 1903, the board thought worthy of trial by actual test in service. The board found that the appendages to the carbine were very well made. In the test it was noted that the recoil was heavy. The Remington No. 1 standard automatic shot-gun withstood the usual tests in a satisfactory manner, and at the conclusion of the tests, after firing 360 rounds, it was found to be in serviceable condition, its functioning unimpaired.

At Watertown Arsenal, Mass., two 12-inch mortar carriages, model of 1896 MII, have been undertaken, and a design of experimental motor for crane hoists on 12-inch barbette carriages, model of 1892.

## SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

The third annual convention of the United Spanish War Veterans of the Department of New York was held at Albany on the 6th, 7th and 8th insts., and the following officers were selected: Department commander, Major Frank Keck; department senior vice commander, James E. Smith, M.D., of Albany; department junior vice commander, John T. Oates, Staten Island; department inspector, Alfred J. Kennedy, Whitestone; department chaplain, Rev. W. H. I. Reaney, New York; department judge advocate, Allan Billings, Jamestown; surgeon, A. J. Schneidenbach, New York; department adjutant, William J. S. Dineen, Brooklyn; department quartermaster, John S. Adair, New York; council of administration, W. F. Cunningham, Albany; Joseph Desch, Brooklyn; J. A. Duncan, Brooklyn; H. A. MacMahon, Niagara Falls; F. W. Christman, Herkimer. Major Keck, the department commander, was born in the city of New York Jan. 28, 1853, and was educated in the public schools and afterward graduated from the College of the City of New York with the degree of B.S. and subsequently from the law department of Columbia University with the degree of LL.B. He was in command of the 3d Battalion of the 71st New York Vol. in the battle of Las Guasimas on June 24, 1898, and took a prominent part in the battle of San Juan Hill on July 1, and was nominated by President McKinley and President Roosevelt to the United States Senate to be breveted a lieutenant colonel for bravery in action. He was also engaged in his battalion in the siege of Santiago from July 1, 1898, to July 17, 1898. He was commissioned a captain in the 42d Inf., U.S.V., and in the Philippine Islands was engaged in skirmishes at San Antonio in the Laguna Province and also at Lumbong, also in Laguna Province, in January and February, 1900. He was in command of the town of Pasig, also Marikina, in Rizal Province, where he brought about, in a large measure, civil government. While at Marikina he negotiated the surrender of Gen. Licerio Geronimo, a prominent Philippine general who had been very active in the Philippine insurrection. He entered the National Guard Nov. 7, 1881, joining Co. B, of the 7th N.Y., in July, 1888, he took a commission as second lieutenant in the 71st N.Y., and was afterwards promoted first lieutenant and subsequently captain, in which rank he was mustered into the U.S. Service, and subsequently commissioned major, commanding the 3d Battalion of the 71st N.Y. Volunteers. He is a member of the Army and Navy Club, New York, the New York Athletic Club, the Military Order of the Foreign Wars, the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba, the Military Service Institution, the Military Order of the Carabao, and also the United Spanish War Veterans, and numerous other organizations.

## PASSENGERS ON THE LOGAN.

First-class passengers assigned to the transport Logan, sailing from San Francisco, Aug. 15, 1906, included the following: Major James B. Erwin, I.G., U.S.A.; Capt. Earl C. Carnahan, paymaster, U.S.A., wife and daughter; Lieut. L. O. Mathews, 6th Inf., and wife; Mrs. G. V. H. Moseley and infant, family of Captain Moseley, 5th Cav.; Mrs. A. C. Jewell and two daughters, family of Capt. F. C. Jewell, quartermaster, transport Logan; Capt. Ira L. Fredendall, quartermaster, U.S.A.; Major R. C. Van Vliet, 10th Inf., wife and three children, to Honolulu; Captain Ingram, 10th Inf., and wife, to Honolulu; Captain Heidt, 10th Inf., to Honolulu; Lieutenants Cooper and Conry, 10th Inf., to Honolulu; Lieut. William E. Roberts, 10th Inf., to Honolulu; Lieut. S. P. Herren,

2d Inf.; Major John W. Russell, U.S.M.C., wife and child, to Honolulu; Lieut. Edward Dworak, P.I. Scouts; Capt. F. S. L. Price, 8th Inf., and wife; Miss Josephine Stanley, sister of Major Stanley, Q.M. Dept.; Miss Erma Fry, sister of Captain Fry, 13th Inf.; Major George B. Duncan, P.I. Scouts, wife and two children; Mrs. L. E. Jackson, wife of Lieutenant Jackson, P.I. Constabulary; Mrs. Mabel B. Carry, member of officer's family; Capt. A. N. McClure, 4th Cav., and wife; Mrs. C. T. Baker and mother, members of the family of Captain Baker, quartermaster; Lieut. R. I. Kernan, P.I. Scouts; Dr. R. S. Cameron, contract veterinarian, Q.M. Dept.; Lieut. V. W. Boller, 2d Inf., wife and infant, mother and cousin, members of Lieutenant Boller's family; Dr. J. W. McLaughlin, veterinarian, Q.M. Dept.; D. N. McChesney, inspector Q.M. Dept.; M. R. Quirke, clerk, Q.M. Dept.; Veterinarian Vanderhack, Q.M. Dept.; Patrick McKenna, Supt. cable station, Guam, and son; Eugene T. O'Neill, cable operator, Guam; D. W. Morey, clerk to Captain Carnahan, paymaster, U.S.A.; Albert Hoevenhoff and Anton Carlson, clerks, Q.M. Dept.; Eugene Pearson, clerk, Q.M. Dept., wife and child; C. A. Wardwell, chief engineer of the transport Ingalls. Companies I and K, 10th Infantry, for Honolulu, were also on board.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

At the residence of the bride in Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 4, Capt. Sanford H. Wadhams, Asst. Surg., U.S.A., and Mrs. Carra Atkins Gates, were united in marriage. The bride is a daughter of the Hoosier State. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Hunter, 4th U.S. Inf. Only the immediate relatives of both families were present. A string orchestra struck up the wedding march from Lohengrin as the bride entered the flower-bedecked drawing room, followed by the maid-of-honor, Miss Frances Gladden. Here the groom, accompanied by his best man, Lieut. Constant Cordier, U.S.A., met them. About twenty-five sat down to a most enjoyable wedding breakfast, at the conclusion of which the bride, with a gracefulness that would rival the most courtly of knights, drew her husband's saber and cut the great cake that weighted the table. "Captain Wadhams," writes a friend, "is one of the best of fellows as well as a very distinguished officer of his corps. He is recognized already as an eminent eye and ear specialist, and gives promise of achieving an international reputation. His work in Porto Rico will be remembered by many who were fortunate enough to come under his care. Best wishes for their future is the desire of their friends."

The engagement has been announced of Miss Eleanor Baker Taft and Francis Woodbridge of New York. Miss Taft is a daughter of the late Oray A. Taft, jr., of Boston, and of Mrs. Lydia Baker Taft, of Milton and Boston. Mr. Woodbridge is a son of the late Major O. E. Michaelis, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Kate Woodbridge Michaelis, of Cambridge. He graduated from Harvard College in 1898, and from the Harvard Law School in 1900, and is in practice in New York. The marriage will take place early in the fall. Miss Taft's half-brother, the late Edmund Baker Edwards, of San Francisco, was a classmate of Mr. Woodbridge's, and they enlisted together in the Navy at the outbreak of the Spanish War, Mr. Woodbridge serving as a seaman on the U.S.S. Prairie.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Georgina Logan, daughter of Capt. Leavitt Curtis Logan, U.S.N., and granddaughter of the late Admiral David D. Porter, to Capt. John H. A. Day, U.S.M.C., in Yokohama, Japan, on June 26. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. P. G. Field. The maid-of-honor was Miss E. Logan, sister of the bride, Lieutenant Williams, U.S. M.C., was best man, and Ensigns Claude and McNair, of the U.S.S. Raleigh, were ushers. The bride was dressed in white silk with a lace veil and carried a shower bouquet of white roses and sweet peas, and the maid-of-honor wore yellow silk. Captain Day has already seen much service, and is the son of the late Master Comdr. E. M. Day, U.S.N. Miss Logan is a granddaughter of the late Admiral Porter, her mother, Nellie Porter, having married Lieut. Leavitt Curtis Logan, in Washington, in 1877. Miss Porter was one of the eight bridesmaids at the wedding of Miss Nellie Grant to Algernon Sartoris. Captain Logan is commander of the battleship Ohio, and himself hails from Ohio. Mrs. Logan is in Manila with her husband.

Civil Engineer J. V. Rockwell, U.S.N., and Miss Isabel Romero, were married at Santurce, P.R., July 25.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Carrie Peyton Wheeler, a daughter of the late Gen. Joseph Wheeler, to Mr. Gordon M. Buck, of New York. The marriage will be celebrated very quietly on Oct. 2 at the country home of the bride's family, in Wheeler, Ala. Miss Wheeler is the youngest of the four daughters and a sister of Capt. Joseph Wheeler, U.S.A. Mr. Buck is a Southerner and has resided in New York for several years. He is a lawyer and belongs to the University Club and the Southern Society.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Funeral services were held at Yokohama, Aug. 10, on board the U.S. flagship Ohio over the body of Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, who died at Chefoo on Aug. 4. The officers of the cruisers Chattanooga and Raleigh and of the gunboat El Cano represented the Navy. Ambassador Wright, Consul Miller, of Yokohama; Consul Jones, of Port Dalry, and Consul Hayward, of Seoul, represented the diplomatic and consular bodies. The ceremony was directed by Commander Cowles, of the Ohio. The Japanese government was represented by Lieutenant Commander Count Sano, aide to Admiral Togo. After the services minute guns were fired and the body was taken on board the steamer Empress of China, followed by a procession of launches and boats. The body of the admiral will be accompanied home by Lieut. Charles Russell Train, his son, and Flag Lieutenant Pollock, of the Ohio. The coffin was covered with flowers, including a wreath sent by Admiral Togo.

Mrs. Amelia Beraud Loud, wife of Gen. George C. Loud, died on Aug. 13 at her residence, New York city. Mrs. Loud was of distinguished French parentage. She was born in Plaquemine, La., in 1844. During the Civil War Mrs. Loud, it is said, served for two years in the Union Army with her husband as an acting commissary sergeant under General Banks. She was married more than forty years ago and her husband is a well known lecturer and journalist in Louisiana.

Contr. Surg. Calvin D. Snyder, killed in a fight with Pulajanes on Aug. 10 at Julita, Island of Leyte, P.I., was born in Baltimore in 1878 and entered the military service in 1900. He had been on duty in the Philippines since Dec. 3, 1900. He was graduated in



1898 from the University of Maryland Medical School. His father, I. W. Snyder, resided in Baltimore.

Lieut. John F. James, 8th U.S. Inf., killed in a fight with Pulajanes on Aug. 10 at Julita, Island of Leyte, P.I., was born in Virginia in 1878 and was appointed from that State a second lieutenant in the 8th U.S. Infantry, April 10, 1899. He had previously served as a first sergeant in the 3d Virginia Infantry, and also as a first lieutenant in the 7th U.S. Volunteer Infantry. He was honorably mustered out of the Volunteer service on Feb. 22, 1899. He was commissioned a first lieutenant on Feb. 2, 1901. He was a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, 1904, and Staff College, 1905.

Major Dwight H. Kelton, U.S.A., retired, died at his home on Elm street, Montpelier, Vt., Aug. 9, of a kidney disease from which he had suffered for years. Dr. Anna L. Kelton, wife of the deceased, was with her husband when he died. Major Kelton was born in East Montpelier on Oct. 4, 1843, a son of Stillman S. and Ursula Sprague Kelton. His early education was received in the district schools of his native town and in the old Spaulding Academy in Barre. Later he attended Norwich University, and finally he was a student in the Poughkeepsie Business College, New York. He was among the first to seek admission to the volunteers at the outbreak of the Civil War. In June, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company I, 3d Vermont, but he was rejected by the surgeons because he was under age. It was from Poughkeepsie, while at the business college, that he finally succeeded in enlisting in Company B, 98th N.Y. Infantry, on Jan. 29, 1864. On Oct. 15, 1864, Major Kelton was appointed captain of the 115th U.S. Colored Infantry and was in command until February, 1866, when he was mustered out of service. In July, 1866, he was appointed second lieutenant in the 10th Infantry, U.S.A., was promoted to first lieutenant in March, 1868, and to captain of the 10th in February, 1885. On March 6, 1888, Captain Kelton was retired after more than thirty years of service and on account of disabilities incurred in the line of duty. He was promoted to major, on the retired list, on April 23, 1904, on account of Civil War service. Major Kelton was a member of the Masonic bodies, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was eligible for membership in the Sons of the American Revolution and of the Colonial Society. During his term of service he was stationed at posts in Dakota, Minnesota, Michigan, Kansas, Texas and various other points in the West and Southwest. In Mackinaw Island, Mich., Major Kelton, then a captain, found his bride. On June 29, 1889, Captain Kelton and Miss Anna Loretta Donnelly were married. The widow and a brother, Francis P. Kelton, of Montpelier, form the surviving relatives of the deceased. Mrs. Kelton is an osteopathic doctor and has established a large practice. It was in 1897 that Major and Mrs. Kelton returned to Montpelier to reside. Major Kelton was also the author of several books, among them being "The Annals of Fort Mackinac" and "The History of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal." "With the services of a devoted wife," writes a correspondent, "and with the comforts of life surrounding him, the last days of this distinguished officer and soldier were happy despite the weight of his infirmities." The remains of Major Kelton arrived in Washington, D.C., March 11, accompanied by Mrs. Kelton, and were taken direct to Arlington, where the interment was made with military honors. There were no pallbearers, as the funeral was strictly private.

Six hundred bluejackets and marines attended the funeral services over the remains of Nelson Stanley, a seaman on the battleship Maine, at Rockport, Mass., Aug. 11. Stanley died from malarial fever.

J. Koerner, Troop H, 12th Cav., committed suicide at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Aug. 10. He had been placed under arrest on a charge of complicity in liquor smuggling.

Major Frank S. Harlow, U.S.A., retired, died from Bright's disease in New York City, Aug. 11, 1906, after five days' illness. Major Harlow was born in Vermont, Feb. 18, 1857, and entered the Military Academy from that State July 1, 1875; was graduated and assigned as second lieutenant to the 9th Infantry, June 13, 1879; was transferred to the Artillery arm Aug. 11, 1879, in which he reached the grade of major, through regular promotions, April 1, 1904. He was an honor graduate of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va. He was retired June 30, 1906, at his own request after over thirty years' service. During his service he served, among other details, at the U.S.M.A. as Asst. Professor of Mathematics and of Law and also as Asst. Instructor of Tactics. He also served as Acting Engineer Officer of the Pacific Division, and from June, 1890, to August, 1894, he was on duty at West Point in charge of the observatory and as Asst. Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Lieut. James E. Smith, sr., vice-commander of the United Spanish War Veterans, Department of New York, who was elected to that office last week, died at the Albany, N.Y., Hospital, Aug. 5, from fracture of the skull, the result of a fall following a stroke of paralysis. He was one of the best known physicians in the city.

Henry Hamre, who was honorably discharged as an acting midshipman in the U.S. Navy in January, 1866, died on Aug. 10 at his home, 561 Fortieth street, Brooklyn, N.Y., in his sixty-third year. He was a member of the Gen. G. A. Custer Garrison No. 2, Army and Navy Union. He leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters. He was buried with military honors in Greenwood Cemetery, Aug. 12.

Mrs. Nellie Medora Barry, wife of Pay Insp. William W. Barry, U.S.N., died at New Bedford, Mass., Aug. 7.

Mr. Theodore D. Milton, father of Lieut. Alexander M. Milton, 4th U.S. Cav., died at Paconian Springs, Va., July 31.

Asst. Engr. Howard D. Potts, U.S.N., retired, died at his residence at Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 13, after a long illness. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and entered the Navy as a third assistant engineer, Nov. 16, 1861. He reached the grade of second assistant engineer, Aug. 25, 1863, and was retired, Oct. 26, 1874, for disability not incident to the Service while holding the office of assistant engineer.

Mr. James B. Cruse, a veteran of the Mexican War, died at his home, Owensboro, Ky., on Aug. 14, aged seventy-nine years. He was the father of Major Thomas Cruse, U.S.A., and grandfather of Cadet Fred T. Cruse, first class, U.S.M.A., and Midshipman James T. Cruse, first class, U.S.N.A.

Col. Edward Field, U.S.A., retired, died at Livermore, Cal., Aug. 15, 1906. Colonel Field was born in New Jersey, May 18, 1841, and entered the Volunteer service as second lieutenant, 1st New Jersey Cavalry, Aug. 29, 1861; was honorably mustered out Feb. 28, 1862. He was appointed second lieutenant in the 4th Artillery, permanent establishment, and served in that arm till retired June 6, 1900, as lieutenant colonel, 3d

Artillery, for disability incident to the Service. He was advanced to the grade of colonel on the retired list April 23, 1904. Colonel Field was breveted first lieutenant June 30, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of White Oak Swamp, Va., and captain, May 12, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Meadow Bridge, Va.

Harry Rogers, the seventeen-year-old son of Lieut. Thomas J. Rogers, 28th U.S. Inf., died at Fort Snelling, Minn., July 30.

Capt. James Lenihan, father of Capt. Michael J. Lenihan, 25th U.S. Inf., died at Hopkinton, Mass., Aug. 6.

Lieut. Col. Edgar B. Robertson, 9th U.S. Inf., in G.O. 8, dated Manila, P.I., June 28, 1906, announces the death of Col. James Regan, 9th Infantry, at Manila, on June 25, heretofore noted in our columns. Colonel Robertson says in part: "On the previous evening he was apparently well; death came to him while sleeping. Thus died Regan, one of the most modest, tenderest and bravest soldiers; on duty to the last with the regiment he had served so long and loved so well. He had more than two years to serve before reaching the age limit, yet he had served longer than any officer upon the active list of the Army, having entered the Service when but thirteen years and six months of age. Since his assignment to the regiment as a first lieutenant in 1870, practically all his service had been with it. He was a firm believer in the principle that a line officer belonged with his colors, and excepting about two years when he was unfit for field work, as a result of wounds, he served with his command. He was of a kind disposition and rarely did he utter a harsh word to either officer or man. His life may well be taken as a model for the American soldier." The funeral of Colonel Regan took place at Arlington on Aug. 9. Owing to the absence of the troops from Washington at the maneuver camps, the ceremonies were simple and quiet in character. The military escort consisted of the band and one troop, 13th Cavalry, dismounted, from Fort Myer, under command of Capt. E. B. Cassatt. As the casket was carried from the receiving vault upon the shoulders of eight Artillerymen and placed upon a caisson, the band played "Lead, Kindly Light," and the troops presented arms. The march to the place of interment, which was in the section reserved for officers of the Regular Army, was short. The caisson, carrying the remains, and flanked by the body bearers, was preceded by the escort and clergy and followed by the pallbearers, Brig. Gen. C. F. Humphrey, Q.M.G.; Brig. Gen. J. F. Bell, Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. F. S. Dodge, Paym. Gen.; Col. G. E. Pond, Asst. Q.M.G.; Major F. H. E. Ebstein, U.S.A., retired, and Major F. H. Schoeffel, U.S.A., retired. Following these were the relatives and friends of the deceased and delegations from the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the 9th Infantry Veteran Association. The religious services at the grave were conducted by Rev. Father McHale, of Brooklyn, assisted by Rev. Father McCormick. Upon their conclusion the customary three volleys were fired, a bugle sounded taps, and all that was mortal of the grand old soldier was consigned to its final resting place. There was a profusion of floral tributes, conspicuous among them being a large floral mat, covering the entire casket and surmounted by a figure nine, sent by the members of his late command.

#### PERSONALS.

Major Theodore A. Dodge, U.S.A., was at Zurich, Switzerland, Aug. 6.

Mrs. A. C. Dillingham, wife of Captain Dillingham, U.S.N., has left Norfolk, Va., to visit relatives in Wisconsin.

Miss Louise Brotherton, of Pennsylvania, is the guest of her brother, Lieutenant Commander Brotherton, U.S.N., at Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. John C. Gresham and Miss Katherine Gresham are visiting Mrs. W. F. Harrel, formerly Miss Louise Gresham, at Fort Porter, N.Y.

Lieutenant Commander McNeely, U.S.N., Mrs. McNeely and son, arrived at Norfolk, Va., Aug. 10, to spend two months at the Pine Beach Hotel.

Rear Admiral Charles W. Rae, U.S.N., Chief Engineer of the Navy, left Washington, Aug. 14, for a month's vacation, which he will spend at Northeast Harbor, Me.

Mrs. Otto Kohlase, widow of Dr. O. Kohlase, U.S.N., and little daughter, Lucile, are spending the hot months at Loch Lynn Heights, Mountain Lake Park, Md.

Major William W. Gibson, U.S.A., military attache to the American Embassy at St. Petersburg, has been invited by the Czar to attend the Russian army maneuvers at Krasnoye-Selo.

Mrs. Moore, wife of Capt. James T. Moore, 27th U.S. Inf., and her son, Kenneth, are spending the summer at the home of her mother, Mrs. Edwin C. Mason, 254 N. El Molino avenue, Pasadena, Cal.

Capt. W. R. Coyle, U.S.M.C., who resigned from the Service, to take effect Aug. 14, entered the Service Jan. 26, 1900, and is a native of Washington, D.C. He reached the grade of captain Aug. 1, 1905.

P.Q.M. Sergt. P. Giesener, U.S.A., after a year's absence abroad, arrived in New York, Aug. 13, on the Red Line steamer Kroonland. His address now is Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte left Washington, D.C., Aug. 16, for Lenox, Mass., where his family is spending the summer. He will join the President at Oyster Bay to witness the review of the Atlantic fleet from the Mayflower. He expects to be absent from Washington about three weeks.

Major Samuel Crawford, of the Philippine Constabulary, who was one of the officers reported to have been fired upon by hostile Igorrotes in Northern Luzon a few days ago, was not seriously injured. A despatch received by the Bureau of Insular Affairs, Aug. 10, from Manila, in answer to inquiries about Major Crawford, stated that he was struck in the wrist by an arrow, but suffered only a slight wound. Major Crawford is from Erie, Pa.

Col. W. R. Livermore, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., who has been in charge of the river and harbor works of New York, has been relieved of that work by Col. Daniel W. Lockwood. Colonel Livermore will continue his duties as a member of the board of engineers, a body which advises the Chief of Engineers on all matters of fortifications. He will also continue in charge of the river and harbor work in New Jersey. The work assigned to Colonel Lockwood extends from Troy, N.Y., along the Hudson River to New York Harbor and thence to Montauk Point. This district, however, does not include the work of dredging the Ambrose Channel, which is under the supervision of Colonel Marshall.

Lieut. Comdr. Victor Blue, U.S.N., has returned to Norfolk, Va., after spending a month camping in Maine.

P.A. Surg. Frederick A. Asserson, U.S.N., and wife, are summering at Richfield Springs, N.Y., and are members of the tennis club.

Lieut. W. A. Covington, Signal Corps, U.S.A., on duty at Boston, Mass., was a recent visitor to Fort Preble, Me., in relation to fire control work.

Lieut. Col. James S. Pettit, 8th U.S. Inf., is reported to be critically ill of Bright's disease in Washington, D.C. He was formerly professor of military tactics at Yale.

Capt. and Mrs. William F. Hase, of Fort Barrancas, Fla., sailed Aug. 11 on the Königin Luise for Naples. They will tour the continent, returning to Barrancas Nov. 7.

Mrs. Charles C. Gilbert and her granddaughter, Mrs. Milton G. Holliday, who have been visiting Mrs. W. F. Harrell at Fort Porter, N.Y., have gone to Mt. Gretna, Pa., to spend the rest of the season.

Mrs. H. O. Willard and son, Henry, are visiting her parents at Pacific Grove, Cal., where they will remain until the maneuvers are over, at which time they will join Captain Willard and visit in Montana.

Prince Cantacuzene was among those who followed the hounds in the fox hunt at Newport, R.I., Aug. 15, riding A. G. Vanderbilt's hunter Delight. He was first in at the "kill," and had there been a live fox he would have won the "brush."

Governor Harris, of Ohio, will attend the maneuvers in Tuscarawas county this month. On Aug. 18 he will attend a soldiers' reunion at Black Hand, Licking county. From there he will go to Strasburg, the site of the camp of General Dick, staying several days.

The following officers registered at Hotel Breslin, New York City, during the past week: Capt. J. C. Goodfellow, U.S.A.; Major George F. Barney, U.S.A.; Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Bishop, U.S.A.; Lieut. Arthur G. Kavanagh, U.S.N., and Capt. George Blakely, U.S.A.

Rear Admiral William S. Cowles, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, returned to Washington, D.C., Aug. 14, from an inspection of the Boston and Portsmouth (N.H.) Navy Yards, with special reference to the new machinery installed in Boston for making chain wheels for navy vessels.

When the 11th U.S. Cavalry leaves Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 18, for Fort Riley, to participate in the maneuvers, the regiment will go in command of Col. Thomas. Major Wheeler will be left in command of the post during the absence of the troop. Lieutenant Harris is also left back in charge of the quartermaster's property and post exchange.

According to the New York Tribune, Secretary Taft has declined to grant the application for clemency made by Sidney S. Burbank, late first lieutenant of the U.S. Army, who is now serving a sentence of fifteen months at the Federal Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and who was dismissed from the Service for embezzlement and for ill-treatment of his Filipino wife.

Major Gen. Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, of the British Army, since 1903 commander of the 8th Division of the 3d Army Corps, and who distinguished himself in East Indian and African campaigns, has been retired with the honorary rank of lieutenant general. General Pole-Carew is fifty-eight years old. His retirement is understood to have been the outcome of ineffectual protests against his supersession in promotion. General Pole-Carew's outspoken criticisms during the operations in the Boer war were resented by many generals.

Paul H. McDonald, who recently gave out a sensational story in Pittsburgh of the eccentricities of Harry K. Thaw, now in prison in New York charged with the murder of Stanford White, was formerly a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army, and was imprisoned at Fort Leavenworth from February, 1905, to December, 1905, after being convicted of embezzlement. He was dismissed from the Army, Feb. 13, 1905, and entered the Service as a private in the 12th Cavalry. In December, 1905, McDonald was pardoned by President Roosevelt. McDonald was recently an inmate of the Tombs Prison in New York city.

Robert Fulton Ludlow, a grandson of Robert Fulton, of steamboat fame, was in New York city, Aug. 15, and was taken in hand by Col. H. O. S. Heistand, U.S.A., of Governors Island, chairman of the executive committee of the Robert Fulton Memorial Association. Colonel Heistand said the association hoped to break ground for the monument in 1907, possibly on the anniversary of the birth of Fulton, who was born on Nov. 14, 1765. Mr. Ludlow said that he thought the Fulton descendants would not object to the entombment of the body in the new monument. The body of Fulton rests now in the vault of Robert Livingston in Trinity churchyard.

For hissing the Stars and Stripes as it was being waved by a comedian on the stage in the Park Theater at Bayonne, N.J., Aug. 13, James Piere, an Englishman, was fined \$25 in the Police Court on Aug. 14. It developed at the hearing that the acting recorder of the court was himself in the audience at the time of the hissing, and when the prisoner was brought before him he administered a severe reprimand to him and ended by fining him \$25. Piere said he took offense at the remarks made about Prince Louis by the actor in the song he sang, and that he hissed him for that, and had no intention of hissing the flag. He will probably do no more hissing in public.

"From Admiral Evans to the youngest ensign," says Town and Country, "all voted the garden party given recently by Mrs. Richard Gambrell, at Newport, R.I., a great enjoyment. The gardens of 'Whiteholme' are famous even in Newport, where beautiful gardens abound. Thanks to the continuous fog which has enshrouded Newport for six weeks, the flowers and foliage have never been in such superb condition. The red garden at the rear was especially beautiful with its several terraces of salvia, geraniums, and gladioli. The grounds are securely hidden from the curiosity of the passer by, so that absolute privacy added to the pleasure. The house, with its exquisite flower rooms, the pergolas, and summerhouses, were filled with the white-frocked women and the dazzling officers, who as usual put mere men in the shade. Small chance has the civilian, however white his ducks may be, with the Army and Navy. Young Dick Gambrell, who attends St. Paul's school in the winter, and who has returned from a camping expedition in the mountains, made a very youthful master of ceremonies. The scene from the long windows and wide flung doors of the house was beautiful. The white marquee under the low hanging trees, where punch was served, the curiously carved marble settees brought here from Italy, the spraying fountain, and the charming costumes of the women who strolled about the grounds, made a picture long to be remembered by even the spoiled men of the Navy."



Miss Wiley, from San Francisco, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Castner at Fort Thomas, Ky.

A son was born to the wife of Naval Constructor D. W. Taylor, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., Aug. 14.

Lieut. Leslie A. I. Chapman, 1st U.S. Cav., has arrived at Northfield, Vt., for duty at the Norwich University.

Mrs. Merriam, wife of Lieut. Henry C. Merriam, stationed at Fort Revere, Mass., is slowly convalescing from a serious operation and six weeks' illness.

Surg. and Mrs. John M. Brister, U.S.N., have left the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., for New York, where Surgeon Brister has been ordered to the Pennsylvania for duty.

Gen. McCoskry Butt, N.G.N.Y., was at Moisey, near the village of Auxonne, France, on Aug. 1, enjoying military maneuvers between a mixed brigade and one composed of cavalry.

Miss Marjorie Hobbs, daughter of Pay Inspector I. Goodwin Hobbs, U.S.N., has had as her guest at Newport, R.I., Miss Olga Converse, daughter of Admiral George A. Converse, U.S.N.

Mrs. Russell, widow of the late Lieut. Comdr. F. Meade Russell, U.S.N., and her son are spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. Robert M. Boyd, jr., at Beechwood, Cape Vincent, N.Y.

Capt. Eugene H. Hartnett, Asst. Surg., U.S.A., who has been on duty at Fort Hancock, N.J., will leave shortly for San Francisco, from which place he sails on Sept. 5 for a tour of duty in the Philippines.

Lieut. Comdr. John M. Poyer, U.S.N., reported for duty Aug. 15 in the Bureau of Equipment, Washington, D.C. He succeeds Lieutenant Commander Hughes, who is assigned to duty as the navigator of the cruiser Washington.

The military attaché of the Brazilian Embassy and Mme. De Paderneras, with their son, Achilles, who went abroad a little over a month ago, arrived in New York Aug. 7. They will visit Washington before deciding their future summer plans.

Gen. Antonio Paradez, who is described as one of the ablest military officers in Venezuela, has arrived in the United States for the avowed purpose of obtaining munitions of war for a revolt against the Venezuelan government and President Castro.

Mrs. Ann Eliza Gridley, the mother of the late Capt. Chas. V. Gridley, U.S.N., and her son, Mr. Ludius E. Gridley, left Washington, D.C., Aug. 11, for Minneapolis to attend the G.A.R. encampment. They will stop to visit relatives in Chicago, Hillsdale, Mich., and other places before returning home in September.

Mrs. Beuret, wife of Naval Constructor John D. Beuret, U.S.N., gave a luncheon at her quarters at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., Aug. 2. The guests were Mrs. Montgomery Russell and Mrs. Shellenberger, of Seattle; Miss Montgomery, of Portland, and Mrs. Cottman, Mrs. Brister and Mrs. Simmers, of the navy yard.

Seaman Gunner Manegold, of the training station, Newport, R.I., saved the victoria of Frank K. Sturgis from being wrecked in Thames street, on Aug. 5. The horse attached to the victoria was left alone while the coachman went into the post-office. Something frightened the animal and it started to run away. Manegold darted for the victoria, swung himself in, climbed to the driver's seat, leaned far out and got hold of the reins. He soon had the horse under control.

Col. W. R. Livermore, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., has made a report to the War Department relative to the work of deepening and improving the various channels in the territory over which he has charge. He says the widening of the Kill von Kull when completed will provide a way for ocean-going craft between Staten Island and New Jersey. The maximum draft that could be carried through this channel heretofore has been fourteen feet. The report says that the work is three-eighths completed.

The somewhat too free criticisms indulged in by General André, late French Secretary of War, in some memoirs he has been publishing, led to a challenge from General de Negrier, who was one of the criticized. Generals André and de Negrier fought a duel with pistols at 4:15 p.m., Aug. 7, in the park surrounding the residence of Prince Joachim Murat, Paris. General André fired without hitting his opponent, and General de Negrier declined to fire. The principals left the field unrecorried.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, U.S.N.; Gen. R. M. O'Reilly, U.S.A., and Lieut. D. W. Wurstaugh, U.S.N., who have been attending the Geneva Convention in Switzerland as representatives of the United States, arrived at New York City, Aug. 13, on the Kroonland, of the Red Star Line, from Antwerp. They said the definition of the status of those who succor wounded on the field of battle was one of the principal actions of the convention. No person will be recognized in future who is not a member of an international body which also has the sanction of the country to which it belongs.

In a personal sketch of Gen. Horatio Herbert, Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., colonel commandant of Royal Engineers, at present holding the important post of commander-in-chief of the army in India, the United Service Gazette says: "A comparatively young soldier, having barely completed his fifty-sixth year, he possesses the talent for administration and the rigid economy that can build up an army on an infinitesimal budget; the patience and foresight that can plan and prepare a campaign for years; the resolution and driving power that can overcome all natural obstacles that lie between planning and execution. Though he sprang from a family settled in Ireland, there is little of the Irishman in his burly figure or in his square-jawed, heavy-moustached, inscrutable face. Sure calculation rather than sudden intuition, inflexible strength of will rather than buoyant confidence, are his chief characteristics. Towards his subordinates, Lord Kitchener is commonly reported to be a second Duke of Wellington—a hard, exacting taskmaster, indifferent to their feelings or their interests. Allowing for customary exaggeration, the fact remains that he is determined to secure good work, and will let neither good nature nor indulgence prevail against that determination. He is a bachelor who believes in the celibacy of his officers; but though possessing all the iron qualities that go to make the successful soldier, he is also rich in sympathy and tact wherewith to heal the wounds of war. His great Egyptian campaign ended in the gift to the Sudan, at his request, of a college in memory of Gordon, for the education of the Egyptians and Sudanese. No sooner was the South African war ended, than he began to win the hearts of his late opponents by well-chosen assurances of his appreciation of their bravery and his regard for their welfare."

Comdr. G. R. Clark, U.S.N., who has been on duty at Norfolk, Va., has been assigned to command the Texas.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. George M. Daniels, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, at Saxonville, Mass., Aug. 6.

Lieut. Col. John A. Lundeen, Art. Corps, I.G., has been assigned to command the Artillery District of the Potomac, with headquarters at Fort Washington, Md.

Mrs. Henry L. Kinnison arrived at Fort Douglas Aug. 7 from Whipple Barracks, Ariz., and is the guest of Mrs. Straat. Fort Douglas will be Mrs. Kinnison's future home.

Mrs. John N. Straat, of Fort Douglas, is entertaining Miss Grace Ballard, of San Diego, Cal. Miss Ballard arrived Aug. 9, and will be Mrs. Straat's guest for several months.

Admiral Dewey was on Aug. 14 elected Governor General of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Robert B. Roosevelt.

Ord. Sergt. Thomas Kelly, U.S.A., has been placed on the retired list and is going to make his home for the next year, on account of his health, in Ireland, 7 Upper Clare street, Limerick.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert W. Leshar recently had as their guest Capt. Charles W. Watts, of the Virginia Military Institute, in their Washington home. Captain Watts is Mrs. Leshar's cousin.

Kingiro Matsukata, a Japanese midshipman, who has entered the new fourth class of the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., was on Aug. 14 confined to the Academy Hospital with typhoid fever.

Ensign J. J. Hannigan, U.S.N., who has been undergoing treatment in the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., has now regained his health sufficiently to proceed home, to await orders.

The following candidates for admission to the Military Academy in 1907, have been appointed during the past week: Willis F. Westmoreland, jr., alternate, Atlanta, Ga.; Edward R. Bartlett, alternate, Fort Madison, Iowa.

Sir Francis Scott, Bart., a lieutenant of the Royal Navy, retired, was found dead at his home, Dunninald, Southsea, Aug. 11, with a bullet wound in his head. It is surmised that he committed suicide. He was born in 1851.

Major and Mrs. M. Gray Zalinski left Omaha, Neb., last week and are spending the remainder of the summer at New London, Conn., as the guests of Senator Frank B. Brandegee, of Connecticut, who is the brother of Mrs. Zalinski.

Mrs. William H. Johnston, wife of Major Johnston, commanding 1st Battalion, Philippine Scouts, has taken a cottage on Pulaski Lake for the summer, and is nicely settled with her daughter, Miss Genevieve, and her son, Master Fabian Johnston. They will return to St. Louis Sept. 1.

Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, who is at Fort Bayard, N.M., undergoing treatment for an affection of the throat, is reported to be almost completely recovered, and will return to his duties at Washington about Nov. 1 if his improvement continues.

First Lieut. Howard A. Reed, Asst. Surg., has been relieved from temporary duty in the Department of California, and has reported to the medical superintendent of the Army Transport Service at San Francisco for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Lloyd L. Smith, Asst. Surg., who goes to West Point, N.Y.

General Grant, U.S.A., at Mount Gretna on Aug. 13 had as his guest at headquarters General Frost, commander of the Connecticut Militia; B. Dawson Coleman, the Lebanon millionaire iron master, and family. Mr. Coleman entertained General Grant's daughter, the Countess Cantacuzene, during her recent visit.

J. Raynor Storrs Wells, son of the president of the Fairbanks Company, of New Jersey, who recently enlisted in the Navy, soon got into trouble. He was arrested in Philadelphia for failing to report to the ship when ordered, and was taken to Norfolk, Va., and placed in confinement on the Franklin awaiting trial.

Lieut. Comdr. George Ramsey Clark, U.S.N., will assume command of the battleship Texas at the Portsmouth (Va.) Navy Yard and take the ship to Charleston, S.C., where it will be made the station ship as soon as its armament has been removed. He will relieve Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Plunkett, now in command.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. V. Tomb and their little son, Harvey, have been spending a few weeks with Lieut. and Mrs. R. W. Collins at Fort Terry, N.Y. Mr. Tomb has joined his ship, the Kearsarge, at Rockport, Mass. Mrs. Tomb will spend the rest of the summer with Lieut. and Mrs. Collins at Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn.

Capt. Guy V. Henry is at Jefferson in the White Mountains spending a few days with his mother. After a short visit at General Oliver's, Assistant Secretary of War, at Murray Bay, Captain Henry will sail for France, sent by the War Department to take a course of one year at the French Cavalry School at Saumur, near Paris.

Comdr. W. H. H. Southerland will remain in command of the naval vessel in Santo Domingo waters, having been transferred to command the Dixie. Comdr. Herbert O. Dunn has been transferred from the command of the Dixie to command the Yankee, which is coming home for the naval review at Oyster Bay, which begins at 11 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 3.

Among the arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York City, on Aug. 11, were the following: Ensign J. C. Fremont, jr., and Comdr. J. C. Fremont, U.S.N.; Major B. W. Dunn and Gen. A. A. Harbach, U.S.A., and W. F. Sherfesee, U.S. Forest Service. Major Frank S. Harlow, U.S.A., died Aug. 11 at the New Grand Hotel, and his remains were shipped to Clairmont, N.H., for burial.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending Aug. 15: Rear Admiral J. E. Craig, Surg. F. C. Cook, Midshipman Halsey Powell, Med. Dir. John C. Wise, Midshipman L. E. Morgan and Comdr. C. E. Fox, U.S.N.; Lieut. H. T. Matthews, Major F. H. E. Elstein and Capt. A. Foster, U.S.A.; Lieut. Comdr. W. H. McGrann, U.S.N., and Gen. James F. Bell, U.S.A.

Mrs. Virginia Knapp, widow of Colonel John Knapp, who was for years one of the principal owners of the St. Louis Republic, died at Watch Hill, R.I., Aug. 16. Mrs. Knapp leaves five children—Charles W. Knapp, of St. Louis; Comdr. John Knapp, U.S.N.; Mrs. George L. Bloomfield, of St. Louis; Mrs. John M. Derrance, of Houston, Tex., and Mrs. A. C. Almy, wife of Commander Almy, U.S.N.

Lieut. Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N., on duty on the Louisiana, headed a launch party on Aug. 14 which

rescued seven men from drowning in the southern branch of the Elizabeth River, near Norfolk, Va. The men, workmen, were passing by the navy yard in a launch of the Tidewater Railroad, when fifteen gallons of gasoline in a tank exploded, burning several of them severely. The occupants of the launch leaped overboard, and the launch took fire and was burning briskly when the cries of the workmen were heard on board the Louisiana, which lay not far away. Lieutenant Osterhaus gave orders for the launch to go to the aid of the men and took personal charge. The entire party in the water was picked up and taken ashore.

The Society of the Army of the Philippines at its annual convention at Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 15, elected the following officers: Commander-in-chief, Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A.; first senior vice commander, Capt. H. A. Crow, Pennsylvania; first junior vice commander, Lieut. E. L. Hamilton, Michigan; second junior vice commander, Earl C. Carnahan, Kansas; third junior vice commander, Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A.; fourth junior vice commander, G. E. Weinheimer, Illinois; fifth junior vice commander, Major J. Spear, Minnesota; surgeon general, Major W. S. Conkling, Des Moines; quartermaster general, Lieut. C. B. Lewis, Colorado; judge advocate, G. J. O'Donnell, Kansas City, Mo.; chaplain, the Rev. J. A. Beebe, Des Moines, Iowa. Next year's meeting will be at Kansas City.

At the annual meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic in Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 16, the following officers were elected: Commander-in-chief, R. B. Brown, Zanesville, Ohio; senior vice commander, William H. Armstrong, Indianapolis; junior vice commander, E. B. Fenton, Detroit; chaplain-in-chief, Archbishop John Ireland, St. Paul; surgeon general, W. H. Johnson, Lincoln, Neb. Notwithstanding the fearful inroads of death upon the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, Commander-in-Chief Tanner declared the organization to-day is 3,500 stronger than at the encampment in Denver last year. He said the G.A.R. has attained a position of commanding influence, "which has been beneficial not only to our own comrades, but to the nation which we served in its hour of peril." The proposed monument to Captain Wirz, who was in charge of Andersonville Prison, was strongly condemned.

Town and Country illuminates its last number with an article on Admiral Evans's fleet at Newport, containing portraits of Secretary Bonaparte, Admiral Dewey and Rear Admirals Davis, Evans, Chadwick, Sigbee, Train, Dickens and Chester. Our contemporary says: "The Atlantic Fleet has had a prominent part in the entertainment of the French squadron which is visiting America, and a number of officers were present at the reception given by Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan and Mrs. Coghlan at their residence at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to Admiral Boné de Lafayette and the officers of this command. The commandant's dwelling and lawn were decorated with American and French flags, and the guests included a large number of Navy and Army officers and their wives. No more picturesque feature of navy life can be imagined than the informal mingling of officers from foreign squadrons with those of our own. It is an experience enjoyed in all naval stations, but particularly in Washington, which is a meeting ground for many interesting people who flock there from all parts of the world, lending dignity and brilliance to its life. The Navy men like Washington also for its charming autumns, its mild winters and delightful spring seasons, and officers are gratified to do shore duty there. Admiral Dewey lives in the attractive house in Rhode Island avenue which was presented to him by the nation. It is filled with relics of his service in the Civil and Spanish wars, and Mrs. Dewey delights in showing the gifts, especially the jeweled sword voted by Congress and the many tokens showered upon him on his return after his wonderful victory. The presentation of the sword was made by the late President McKinley on the steps of the Capitol. Of Admiral Dewey's services it is unnecessary to speak, as no man of late years has aroused such enthusiasm. Everyone knows of his gallant performance with Farragut and of his brilliant victory in Manila Bay. The Deweys are the center of the social life of the Navy. They entertain constantly and their New Year's reception has no rival in Washington, save that at the White House. The Admiral is fond of driving and, seated in his high trap behind his big sorrels, is one of the familiar sights of the city. The Deweys have a beautiful country place, 'Beauvoir,' on the Woodley road, near the former home of ex-President Cleveland, and within a stone's throw of 'Friendship,' the seat of Mrs. Dewey's brother, Mr. John R. McLean." Personal sketches of the officers named are given by Admiral Bradford, just retired.

#### TRIED TO BORROW BATTLESHIP.

From the New York Tribune, Aug. 17.

Alderman Jimmy Lawlor tried this week to borrow a battleship from the commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, so that he could give his friends an excursion down the bay. Alderman Frank Dowling put Lawlor up to it. Lawlor, who was elected on the Republican-Hearst ticket from the old Second Assembly District, in Brooklyn, used to be a mechanics' helper in the navy yard, and while there became more or less used to naval affairs. Alderman Dowling set up the cigars for Lawlor one day recently and then said:

"Say, Lawlor, the Tammany men in the board have been treating you pretty well. Why don't you do something for them?"

"I sure will as soon as I get an opening," said Lawlor. "Why don't you get one of those navy yard boats and take us all down the bay?" suggested Dowling.

"That's just what I'll do," said Lawlor. He took some of his official stationery and wrote a letter to the commandant of the navy yard asking one day's loan of a warship.

"What kind of an answer did you get?" Lawlor was asked yesterday.

"Why, Coghlan, who is an Irishman like myself and a mighty fine gentleman, wrote me," said Lawlor, "that he had loaned out several warships to Aldermen and other city officials, but that as soon as one of them got back to the yard he would let me know, and I could come around and borrow it."

The following is a summary of enlistments for the line of the Army during the month of June, 1906: Enlistments in cities and towns, 1,005; enlistments at military posts and in the field, 506; total number of enlistments, 1,511, classified as follows: Infantry (white), 586; Coast Artillery, 373; Engineer battalions, 14; Cavalry (white), 328; Field Artillery, 61; U.S. Military Academy detachments, 6; Infantry (colored), 10; Cavalry (colored), 31; Indian scouts, 6; Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, 31; Philippine Scouts, 62.



## LINCOLN'S REPLY TO A GROWLER.

A correspondent says: "Referring to your editorial, 'Troubles in the Philippines,' July 28, it struck me that some of these 'inordinates' might profit by reading enclosed." The enclosed is the article which follows, from the Detroit Free Press:

"Carl Schurz, as everybody knows, was a man of extreme conscientiousness, of the most upright motives, and eaten up with the zeal of any cause which he espoused. He was, however, a sublimated type of German doctrinaire, and had the somewhat unhappy faculty of doing the right thing at the wrong time or in the wrong way, says the Bookman. Mr. Schurz was essentially a critic. He was happiest in pointing out defects and in bestowing censure upon men and things as he found them. During the Civil War, President Lincoln commissioned him as brigadier general and later as major general. He served throughout the war, but could not at first confine himself to discharging the duties of a soldier. It made him unhappy to reflect upon the mistakes of the Government. He felt himself called upon to advise the President from time to time, and his advice was tinged with a strong infusion of fault-finding. After a while Mr. Lincoln grew a trifle weary of this superior wisdom, and wrote to General Schurz a letter which is a gem of its kind—brief, courteous, and very much to the point, with that sort of downright hard sense and ruthless reason which admit of no answer. It has been often printed, but we give it once again since a masterpiece never stales by repetition. After receiving it, General Schurz abandoned his function of universal critic and attended more strictly to his duties in the field:

Executive Mansion, Washington, Nov. 24, 1862.

General Carl Schurz:

My dear sir: I have just received and read your letter of the 20th. The purport of it is that we lost the late elections and the administration is failing because the war is unsuccessful; and that I must not flatter myself that I am not justly to blame for it. I certainly know that if the war fails, the administration fails, and that I will be blamed for it, whether I deserve it or not. And I ought to be blamed if I could do better. You think I could do better; therefore you blame me already. I think I could not do better; therefore I blame you for blaming me. I understand you now to be willing to accept the help of men who are not Republicans, provided they have "heart in it." Agreed. I want no others. But who is to be the judge of hearts, or of "hearts in it?" If I must discard my own judgment and take yours, I must also take that of others; and by the time I should reject all I should be advised to reject, I should have none left, Republicans or others—not even yourself. For be assured, my dear sir, there are men who have "heart in it" that think you are performing your part as poorly as you think I am performing mine.

Very truly your friend, A. LINCOLN.

## GRAFTON FUND.

We are in receipt of the following contributions to the fund for the benefit of Private Grafton: Winifred Lee Lyster, 720 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Mich., \$15; Lieut. Col. L. A. Lovering, 4th Inf., Claremont, N.H., \$5; ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, \$25.

A Chicago jobber named Henry H. Lippert, because the Q.M. General has awarded to another dealer a contract for 40,000 Army blankets, claims to be the lowest bidder. General Humphrey declares that Lippert failed to comply with the specifications by not stating who the manufacturers of the blankets would be, also that the experience which the Department had previously had with Lippert in handling contracts was quite unsatisfactory. It was Lippert's plan, if successful, to purchase the blankets required from small manufacturers in Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana. Lippert contends that the American Woolen Company, which secured the contract, is a trust and that it was through favoritism that it received the contract. He declares that he has no complaint against General Humphrey, however, but that he intends to fight the matter out with the Secretary of War. He has employed counsel.

Capt. C. A. F. Flagler, of the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., was at Cape May, N.J., Aug. 9, and held a public hearing at the Windsor Hotel upon the proposed deepening of the Cold Springs Inlet in order that shipping might go into the new five hundred acre harbor which is being dug by Pittsburg capitalists and the mud from the harbor being used to reclaim the four square miles of meadow land which this same set of Pittsburg capitalists is grading up for permanent improvement. Col. W. R. Livermore, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., in charge of New York's harbor improvement work, has forwarded to Washington his report on the progress of the Harlem River ship canal, which makes recommendations as to the appropriations necessary for the ensuing two years. The report shows that the canal is still only sixty per cent. completed, although the original project was adopted in 1874.

The shooting in the contest of the National Rifle Association at Bisley this year does not appear in all cases to have been equal to the records of previous years. Thus for the Grand Aggregate Pvt. E. Skilton made the score of 325, while last year in the same competition Sergt. Omandsen made 335. Still there was some excellent shooting. In the open revolver championship Major E. J. Tickell, D.S.O., made 490 out of a possible 504.

## THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.

## ARMY SHOOTING COMPETITIONS.

The Southwestern Division rifle competition was concluded at Camp John C. Bates, Fort Sill, O.T., Aug. 11, Sergt. L. B. Willis, of Co. H, 26th Inf., making the best aggregate score. The standing of the first fifty competitors follows:

	S.R.F. Skir.	Agg. Final
Capt. S. B. Arnold, 1st Cav.	485	241 726 444
Capt. M. Craig, 1st Cav.	458	187 645 33a
Q.M. Sergt. R. E. Baker, 1st Cav.	489	209 698 12
Corpl. R. L. Miller, 1st Cav.	433	182 615 47
Pvt. H. R. Cooper, 1st Cav.	461	151 612 50
Cook L. C. Meek, 1st Cav.	459	157 616 44
Corpl. F. C. Kaatz, 1st Cav.	474	183 657 27
Sergt. B. W. Furbie, 1st Cav.	504	140 644 33
Corpl. W. T. Pickard, 1st Cav.	471	190 661 24
Sergt. W. McEwan, 1st Cav.	467	194 661 23
Pvt. G. Howard, 1st Cav.	487	173 660 25
Capt. G. B. Pritchard, 5th Cav.	480	235 715 9a
2d Lieut. D. R. Rodney, 5th Cav.	501	243 744 1a2

Chief Trumptr. M. Weed, 5th Cav.	498	153	651	30
Saddler K. Krane, 5th Cav.	453	246	699	11
Pvt. R. W. Truax, 5th Cav.	485	165	650	32
Trumptr. F. Vitt, 5th Cav.	477	144	621	43
Farrier C. Miller, 5th Cav.	497	197	694	14
Corpl. L. Churchill, 5th Cav.	475	200	675	20
Pvt. G. A. Armstrong, 5th Cav.	479	180	659	26
Trumptr. L. Slagle, 5th Cav.	509	228	737	3
Corpl. C. E. Smith, 5th Cav.	478	151	629	38
1st Lieut. J. J. Howard, 5th Cav.	482	140	622	42
1st Lieut. G. A. Purington, 8th Cav.	485	250	735	4a1
2d Lieut. W. N. Hensley, 13th Cav.	480	217	697	13a
Corpl. F. Burns, 13th Cav.	479	212	691	16
Farrier J. K. Maas, 13th Cav.	483	188	671	22
1st Lieut. H. A. Wiegstein, 25th Inf.	495	233	728	4a3
Artificer T. H. Jones, 25th Inf.	495	129	624	39
1st Sergt. W. Turner, 25th Inf.	481	134	615	49
Sergt. G. Derrett, 25th Inf.	455	160	615	48
Artificer H. Burden, 25th Inf.	480	211	691	17
Sergt. D. L. Harrell, 25th Inf.	501	140	641	34
Pvt. R. Crowell, 25th Inf.	473	143	616	45
Capt. I. A. Saxton, 26th Inf.	500	175	675	20a2
Pvt. G. S. Gillis, 26th Inf.	501	176	677	20a1
1st Sergt. E. E. Cooper, 26th Inf.	504	218	722	7
Corpl. W. F. Neville, 26th Inf.	507	234	741	2
Corpl. C. C. Hicks, 26th Inf.	491	194	685	19
Pvt. W. W. Snow, 26th Inf.	492	199	691	18
Pvt. F. Williamson, 26th Inf.	503	190	693	15
Sergt. J. B. Childers, 26th Inf.	483	243	726	4
Corpl. F. Wesner, 26th Inf.	486	238	724	6
Pvt. A. J. Levie, 26th Inf.	466	163	629	37
Capt. R. H. Allen, 29th Inf.	514	295	809	1a1
1st Lieut. W. H. Point, 29th Inf.	498	237	735	4a2
Batt. Sgt. Mjr. W. C. Huston, 29th Inf.	478	153	631	36
Pvt. E. Myer, 29th Inf.	473	243	700	10
Sergt. D. York, 29th Inf.	477	264	741	1
Artificer A. Morehead, 29th Inf.	479	174	653	29
Sergt. E. J. Harris, 29th Inf.	471	168	639	35
Sergt. R. Britner, 29th Inf.	470	238	708	9
Sergt. C. Martin, 29th Inf.	463	187	650	31
Pvt. M. E. Coleman, 29th Inf.	497	220	717	8
Corpl. L. E. Turner, 29th Inf.	505	190	695	13
Pvt. W. H. Watson, 29th Inf.	502	122	624	40
Corpl. W. R. Dalsen, 29th Inf.	479	178	657	28
Pvt. W. Smith, 29th Inf.	465	209	674	21
1st Lieut. H. Olin, 30th Inf.	486	157	643	34a
Pvt. F. M. Sparkman, 30th Inf.	448	175	623	41
Sergt. D. L. Hood, 30th Inf.	481	135	616	46
1st Sergt. R. M. Barr, 30th Inf.	488	238	726	5
Capt. H. O. Clement, 29th Inf.	485	259	744	1b3
Sergt. C. Schmidt, 1st Cav.	506	214	720	8b
Corpl. J. C. Smith, 25th Inf.	482	179	661	23b
Pvt. P. Savage, 26th Inf.	477	272	749	1b2
Sergt. L. B. Willis, 26th Inf.	490	262	752	1b1

(a) officers; (b) distinguished marksmen.

The team of enlisted men who left for Chicago Aug. 16 to compete against the other division teams were the following: Sergeant York, 29th Inf.; Corporal Neville, 26th Inf.; Trumpeter Slagle, 5th Cav.; Sergeant Childers, 26th Inf.; Sergeant Barr, 30th Inf.; Corporal Wesner, 26th Inf.; Sergeant Cooper, 26th Inf.; Private Myer, 29th Inf.; Saddler Krane, 5th Cav.; Sergeant Baker, 1st Cav.; Corporal Turner, 29th Inf. The first two will receive gold medals; the next three silver, and the rest bronze medals.

The officers who equalled the scores of the team are entitled to the medals according to the place their score puts them. Their names follow: For first place and gold medal—Capt. R. H. Allen, 29th Inf.; Lieut. D. R. Rodney, 5th Cav. For silver medals—Lieutenant Purington, 8th Cav.; Capt. S. B. Arnold, 1st Cav.; Lieutenant Wiegstein, 25th Inf.; Lieut. W. H. Point, 29th Inf. For bronze medals—Capt. G. B. Pritchard, 5th Cav.; Lieut. W. H. Hensley, 13th Cav.

## S.O., AUG. 16, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Contract Surg. Edward H. Jordan from Denver, Colo., to San Francisco, and on Sept. 5 for Philippine Islands.

Leave one month granted Major Eugene O. Fechet, Signal Corps.

First Lieut. George O. Duncan, 14th Cav., to San Francisco, General Hospital, for treatment.

Leave for twenty days granted 1st Lieut. John McClintock, 9th Cav., military attaché.

The following officers are detailed as members of General Staff Corps: Major Willard F. Waltz, 16th Inf.; Major Carroll A. Devol, Q.M.; Major Eben Swift, 12th Cav.; Capt. Michael J. Lenihan, 25th Inf.

Majors Devol and Swift and Captain Lenihan are relieved from their present duties and will report to Chief of Staff for duty.

Major Waltz will remain on his present duties until conclusion Army maneuvers, Chickamauga Park, when he will report to Chief of Staff for duty.

Capt. Julius A. Penn, 7th Inf., detailed member General Staff Corps Sept. 15 and report to Chief of Staff for duty.

Capt. Ulysses G. McAlexander, 13th Inf., is detailed as member General Staff Corps.

First Lieut. Frank P. Amos, 11th Cav., to West Point, Aug. 22 for duty.

First Lieut. Douglas MacArthur, C.E., from duty as aide to Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur Sept. 15, and to Camp Tacoma, Wash., for duty with detachment, 1st Battalion of Engineers at that camp. Upon the conclusion of the maneuvers Lieutenant MacArthur is relieved from duty with detachment and will go to Washington Barracks, for duty with 2d Battalion of Engineers at summer school.

Capt. Thales L. Ames, O.D., is detailed as ordnance officer at Camp Roosevelt, Mt. Gretna, Pa., Sept. 1, relieving Major Tracy E. Dickson, O.D.

The following transfers are made at the request of the officers concerned: Capt. Parker W. West from 11th Cav. to 15th Cav.; Capt. Grayson V. Heidt from 15th Cav. to 11th Cav. Captain West will remain on duty at his present station until further orders.

## G.O. 143, AUG. 14, 1906, WAR DEPT.

1. The following list of text-books and publications (latest editions) covering certain of the subjects enumerated in G.O. No. 128, July 12, 1906, W.D., from which questions will be formulated for use by examining boards in the examination of officers for promotion under that order, and which are recommended for special study by officers preparing for such examination, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Administration: (a) Army Regulations; (b) manuals of the various departments and corps; (c) important orders and circulars having special application to the particular branch of the Service.

Drill Regulations, Field Service Regulations.

Military law: (a) A Treatise on the Military Law of the United States, Davis; (b) Manual for Courts-Martial. International law: (a) The Elements of International Law, Davis. (Omitting Chapters VI., XI., XV., and appendices.) (b) The Geneva Convention. (G.O. No. 3, A.G.O., 1892.) (c) The Hague Convention. (G.O. No. 4, A.G.O., 1902.)

Military field engineering: Manual of Military Field Engineering, Beach.

Military topography: Military Topography and Sketching, Root.

Minor tactics: (a) Security and Information, Wagner. (b) Organization and Tactics, Wagner. (Omitting Chapters IX., X. and XI.)

Military hygiene: Military Hygiene, Woodhull.

Hippology: Horses, Saddles and Bridles, Carter.

2. For the various staff corps and departments, questions on the foregoing subjects only will be furnished examining boards. Upon all other subjects embraced in the examination of officers promotion questions shall be drawn from such books, journals, and other publications as have been, or may be from time to time, prescribed by the chiefs of the various staff corps and departments, respectively.

3. Special subjects for officers of the Artillery Corps: Seacoast engineering: Artillery Note, No. 11. Explosives, primers, and fuses: (a) Artillery Note No. 16; (b) instruction

pamphlets issued by the Ordnance Department relating to primers and fuses.

Ordnance: Instruction pamphlets issued by the Ordnance Department relating to Coast Artillery and Field Artillery material.

Gunnery: (a) Interior Ballistics, Ingalls. (b) Artillery Circulars, M and N, War Department.

Power: (a) Artillery Notes, Nos. 12 and 18; (b) Power and Power Transmission, Kerr; (c) Handbook of Electrical Machinery and Apparatus of the United States Seacoast Defenses, War Department; (d) Lessons in Practical Electricity, Swoope; (e) Manual No. 8, United States Signal Corps.

Submarine mine system: United States Torpedo Manual, War Department.

Coast defense: (a) Journal of the United States Artillery, November and December, 1904; (b) All the World's Fighting Ships, Jane. (Questions to be limited to distinctive features and characteristics of types of warships.)

4. Where there is any conflict between text-books named and War Department publications the latter will govern.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Brig. Gen., Chief of Staff.

## CIR. 43, JULY 31, 1906, WAR DEPT.

I. Amends Par. III, Cir. No. 48, War Department, Sept. 15, 1905, relating to care of mortars.

II. Announces that the First National Bank of Kansas City, Mo., has been specially designated for the reception and safe-keeping of funds advanced to disbursing officers of the War Department.

## CIR. 45, AUG. 14, 1906, WAR DEPT.

I. When an enlisted man is transferred from one arm of the Service to another for the convenience of the Government all expenses of the transfer, including the cost of the necessary changes in the uniform, will be borne by the Government.

II. The following method of removing paint from the counter-recoil springs of mortar carriages has been found to give good satisfaction and may be used wherever the facilities on hand will permit:

For one hundred counter-recoil springs, dissolve fifteen boxes of lye in water, using an iron kettle or trough sufficiently large to permit of complete immersion of the springs. Heat the solution to the boiling point and immerse each spring for about five minutes. After removal, the paint may be washed off by a stream of water from an ordinary hose.

III. Upon the request of the Auditor for the War Department, officers of the Artillery Corps on duty with companies or batteries of artillery will hereafter indicate on their pay accounts the number of the company or battery with which they are serving.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Brig. Gen., Chief of Staff.

## G.O. 64, AUG. 9, 1906, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Cos. I and K, 10th Inf., and all attached officers, now at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will proceed to San Francisco and embark on the transport Logan, to sail Aug. 15, and return thereon to their proper station, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H.T.

## G.O. 24, JULY 31, 1906, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Announces that Major Gen. J. F. Wade assumes temporary command of the Department of the Gulf during the absence of Brig. Gen. William P. Duval, U.S.A.

## G.O. 54, AUG. 3, 1906, PACIFIC DIVISION.

Announces that Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., assumes temporary command of the Department of the Columbia.

## MILITARY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, military secretary, is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at Washington Barracks, D.C., vice Lieut. Col. Andrew H. Russell, O.D., relieved. (Aug. 15, W.D.)

Major Charles G. Starr, military secretary, is relieved from duty in the Philippines, and will sail from Manila about Sept. 1, 1906, via the Suez Canal to the United States for further orders. (Aug. 15, W.D.)

## GENERAL STAFF.

Capt. Stephen L.H. Slocum, Gen. Staff, is relieved from his present duties, and will report to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

Capt. Ralph H. Van Deman, Gen. Staff, is relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, and will proceed to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

Capt. Ulysses G. McAlexander, 13th Inf., from duty as aide-de-camp to Major Gen. John F. Weston, to Washington for duty. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

Capt. James H. McKee, Gen. Staff, from duty at the camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to take effect upon the arrival of Capt. John W. Furlong, Gen. Staff, and will rejoin proper station. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Capt. John W. Furlong, Gen. Staff, is detailed as an observer at the camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and of troops on the march therefrom, and will proceed to camp not later than Aug. 30, 1906. Upon the conclusion of the encampment Captain Furlong will accompany the command returning to Fort Sheridan, from which point he will rejoin proper station. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Capt. Peyton C. March, Gen. Staff, from duty at Camp Chickamauga, Ga., to take effect upon the arrival thereof of Capt. Cornelius DeW. Wilcox, Gen. Staff, and will rejoin proper station. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Major David DuB. Gaillard, Gen. Staff, is detailed as an observer at Camp Roosevelt, Mount Gretna, Pa., and of troops on the march therefrom, and will report in person not later than Aug. 30, 1906. Upon the conclusion of encampment Major Gaillard will accompany the 2d Battalion of Engineers to Washington Barracks, D.C., from which point he will rejoin proper station. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Major Francis J. Kernan, Gen. Staff, to take effect upon his being relieved from duty as observer at the camp of instruction near Austin, Texas. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Capt. Cornelius DeW. Wilcox, Gen. Staff, is detailed as an observer at Camp Chickamauga, Ga., and of troops on the march therefrom, and will report in person not later than Aug. 30, 1906. Upon the conclusion of the encampment Captain Wilcox will accompany the command returning to Fort Meyer, Va., from which point he will join proper station. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Capt. George W. Read, Gen. Staff, from duty at the camp of instruction at the target and maneuver reservation near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to take effect upon the arrival at that camp of Capt. George H. Shelton, Gen. Staff, and will rejoin proper station. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Capt. George H. Shelton, Gen. Staff, is detailed as an observer at the camp of instruction at the target and maneuver reservation near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and of troops on the march therefrom, and will report in person not later than Aug. 30, 1906. Upon the conclusion of the encampment Captain Shelton will accompany the command returning to Fort Logan, Colo., from which point he will rejoin proper station. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Capt. Sydney A. Cloman, Gen. Staff, upon the conclusion of the encampment at Camp Tacoma, Murray, Wash., will rejoin his proper station. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Col. Ernest A. Garlington, Gen. Staff, is relieved from duty at the camp of instruction at Fort Riley, Kan., to take effect about Aug. 20, 1906, and will rejoin his proper station. Aug. 10, W.D.)

Capt. Charles T. Menoher, Gen. Staff, is relieved from duty at the camp of instruction at Fort Riley, Kan., to take effect upon the arrival thereof of Lieut. Col. Albert S. Cummins, Gen. Staff, and will rejoin his proper station. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Albert S. Cummins, Gen. Staff, is detailed as an observer at the camp of instruction at Fort Riley, and of troops on the march therefrom, and will report in person not later than Aug. 30. Lieutenant Colonel Cummins will accompany the command returning to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., from which point he will rejoin his proper station. (Aug. 10, W.D.)



Major Francis J. Kernan, Gen. Staff, from duty at Camp Mabry, Austin, Texas, to take effect upon the arrival thereof of Major Samuel Reber, Gen. Staff, and will rejoin proper station. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Major Samuel Reber, General Staff, is detailed as an observer at Camp Mabry, Texas, and will proceed to camp not later than Aug. 30, 1906. Upon the conclusion of the encampment Major Reber will rejoin proper station. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Major William A. Mann, General Staff, from duty at Camp Roosevelt, Mt. Gretna, Pa., to take effect upon the arrival of Major David DaB. Gaillard, General Staff, and will rejoin proper station. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Col. John B. Kerr, General Staff, will, upon being relieved as chief of staff of the division, proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and take station and quarters. He will then proceed to Camp Chickamauga, Ga., for duty with his regiment. (Aug. 13, A.D.)

Major Erasmus M. Weaver, Gen. Staff, from duty at headquarters, Atlantic Division, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will repair to Washington about Sept. 1, 1906, for duty as assistant in office of Chief of Artillery. (Aug. 14, W.D.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. John A. Lundeen, I.G., upon his relief from duty in the Inspector General's Department, will proceed to Fort Washington, Md., and assume command of the Artillery District of the Potomac. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Clyde D. V. Hunt, Q.M., upon his relief from duty as Q.M. and C.S. of the post of Fort Rosecrans, will transfer his office of constructing quartermaster to San Diego, Cal., and take station at that place. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

Par. 15, S.O. 182, W.D., Aug. 3, 1906, relating to Post Q.M. Sergt. Abraham L. Gunther is revoked. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. George Wetz, San Juan, Porto Rico, will be sent to Fort Jay, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Leave for one month, from about Aug. 7, 1906, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted Major Moses G. Zalinski, Q.M., Omaha, Neb. (Aug. 6, D. Mo.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. William J. Spencer to proceed to Fort Sheridan so as to arrive there not later than Aug. 22, 1906, to enter Army Pistol Competitions. (Aug. 9, Pac. D.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Frank H. Lawton, C.S., to take effect Oct. 15, 1906, or as soon thereafter as he shall be relieved from temporary duty at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (Aug. 14, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Herman B. Jones, now on furlough at Mount Vernon, Skagit County, Wash., Aug. 20, 1906, will be sent to Boise Barracks, Idaho, for duty. (Aug. 15, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Julius Jensen, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will be sent to Fort Egbert, Alaska, for duty. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. George Flock, river transport Jeff C. Davis, will be sent to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, to relieve Post Coms. Sergt. Charles Walcott prior to the close of navigation. Sergeant Walcott will be sent to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of assistant surgeons are ordered: Capt. Reynold M. Kirby-Smith upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will report for duty at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, relieving Capt. William P. Woodall. Captain Woodall will proceed to Camp Mabry, Austin, Texas, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Edgar W. Miller. Upon the abandonment of Camp Mabry Captain Woodall will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty. Lieutenant Miller upon being relieved will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty. Capt. Roderic P. O'Connor is relieved from duty at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty, relieving Capt. Carroll D. Buck. Captain Buck will proceed to San Francisco for duty at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco. 1st Lieut. Chester J. Stedman upon arrival at Seattle, will proceed to camp of instruction at American Lake, Wash., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Clarence H. Connor. Upon the abandonment of the camp at American Lake Lieutenant Stedman will proceed to Fort Stevens, Ore., for duty. Lieutenant Connor upon being relieved will proceed to San Francisco for duty at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, relieving 1st Lieut. James F. Hall, who will proceed to Fort Flagler, Wash., for duty, relieving Capt. Elbert E. Persons, who will proceed to San Francisco and take the first available transport sailing from that place for the Philippine Islands for duty. 1st Lieut. John R. Bosley upon arrival at Seattle, Wash., will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about Sept. 15, 1906, is granted Capt. Deane C. Howard, asst. surg. (Aug. 15, W.D.)

Capt. John H. Stone, asst. surg., will proceed to Camp Chickamauga, Ga., for duty. (July 27, D.G.)

Contract Surg. George W. Daywalt is on account of sickness, granted leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (July 27, D.G.)

Capt. John R. Devereux, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Logan, Colo., and will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., relieving Capt. Conrad E. Koerber, asst. surg., who will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (Aug. 15, W.D.)

Capt. Percy L. Jones, asst. surg., is relieved from duty as examiner of recruits at Portland, Me. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

So much of Par. 22, S.O. 282, Dec. 5, 1905, W.D., as details Capt. William F. Lewis, asst. surg., as examiner of recruits at Chicago, Ill., is revoked. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

First Lieut. Haywood S. Hansell, asst. surg., Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to Murray, Wash., for duty during maneuvers at Camp Tacoma, relieving Capt. Irving W. Rand, asst. surg., who will return to proper station, Presidio of San Francisco. (Aug. 1, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. George H. Scott, asst. surg., now on leave at Denver, Colo., will proceed to the camp of instruction at the target and maneuver reservation near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for temporary duty, upon the completion of which he will return to Denver and resume his status of leave. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

So much of Par. 17, S.O. 44, Feb. 23, 1905, as details 1st Lieut. John A. Murtagh (now captain), asst. surg., as examiner of recruits at San Francisco, and so much of Par. 36, S.O. 148, June 23, 1906, W.D., as details Capt. Frederick M. Hartsock, asst. surg., as examiner of recruits at New York city is revoked. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Contract Surg. John T. H. Slayter from duty in the Philippines, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila about Oct. 10, 1906, to San Francisco for further orders. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Frederic E. Jenkins will proceed from Hancock, Md., to San Francisco, Cal., and take transport to sail from the latter place about Sept. 5, 1906, for the Philippine Islands, for duty. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

Contract Surg. George H. Richardson, when his services shall no longer be required on the transport Buford, will proceed to San Francisco for assignment to duty. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

Leave for three months is granted Contract Surg. Oscar F. Davis, to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

Contr. Surg. William G. Miller will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Francis M. McCallum, who will proceed to Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H.T., for duty. (Aug. 14, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Henry Killickly, H.C., will be sent to Jackson Barracks, La., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class William E. Arnold, H.C., who will be sent to the General Hospital, Washington, D.C., for duty. (Aug. 14, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class George C. Douglass, H.C., now on duty at Camp Chickamauga, Ga., will be sent to Washington, D.C., for temporary duty for instruction in photography and identification by means of finger prints. (July 31, D.G.)

Sergt. First Class Patrick P. Vane, H.C., to Washington, D.C., for instruction in photography to enable him upon return to visit the various posts in this department and impart necessary instruction. (July 30, D. Cal.)

Sergt. First Class Walter L. Phares, H.C., Fort Thomas,

Ky., will be sent to Washington, D.C., and report to Major Edgar Russell, Signal Corps, for instruction in photography. (Aug. 1, D. Lakes.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. George J. Holden, paymr., now on leave at St. Paul, Minn., will report to the commanding general, Department of Dakota, for temporary duty in that department, with station at St. Paul, relieving Capt. Charles G. Dwyer, paymr., who will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for temporary duty. Aug. 9, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Lieut. Col. William F. Tucker, deputy paymaster general, to take effect upon his being relieved from duty in the Philippines. He is authorized to visit China and Japan, and to return to the United States via the Suez Canal. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

The sick leave granted Major George F. Downey, paymr., is further extended fifteen days. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 13, 1906, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted Capt. William P. Wooten, C.E. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. James Hallahan, Fort Warren, Mass., will be sent to Fort Hunt, Va., for temporary duty during the absence of Post Coms. Sergt. Richard J. Gurrine. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William Kelly, C.E. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

Capt. William D. Connor, C.E., will proceed at the proper time to the camp of instruction at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., not later than Aug. 19, 1906, for temporary duty until Aug. 26, 1906, when he will rejoin his proper station. (Aug. 15, W.D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Lesley J. McNair, O.D., is relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, Sept. 6, 1906, and will then proceed to Boston, Mass., take station at that place, and report to the C.O., Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., for duty. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

Major Odus Honey, O.D., will proceed to the United States Powder Depot, Dover, N.J., on business pertaining to the installation of machinery at that place. (Aug. 15, W.D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

Par. 11, S.O. 176, July 27, 1906, W.D., relating to Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, Signal Corps, is revoked. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, Signal Corps, will report in person to Lieut. Col. Andrew H. Russell, O.D., president of retiring board at Washington Barracks, for examination by board, and then report to Chief Signal Officer of the Army for such duty as he may be able to perform until further orders. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Signal Corps are ordered: Capt. Leonard D. Wildman is relieved from duty as chief signal officer, Department of California, and as chief signal officer, Camp Tacoma, Murray, Washington, and will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for duty as chief signal officer of Department of Missouri and as C.O. of Fort Omaha, Neb., relieving Major Eugene O. Fecché. Capt. Hanson B. Black, in addition to his duties as C.O., Benicia Barracks, Cal., will report to the commanding general, Department of California, for temporary duty as chief signal officer of that department. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

#### CHAPLAINS.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 27, 1906, is granted Chaplain Ruter W. Springer. (Aug. 14, D.E.)

#### CAVALRY.

##### 1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

Capt. Edmund S. Wright, 1st Cav., is detailed for general recruiting service at El Paso, Texas, relieving Capt. DeKosey C. Cabell, 1st Cav., who will join his regiment. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

##### 2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. K. WARD.

First Lieut. George P. Tyner, 2d Cav., aide-de-camp, now on sick leave at Fort Brady, will report in person to the C.O. of that post for duty. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

##### 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

First Lieut. Robert M. Barton, 5th Cav., now at Fort Huachuca, will proceed to Camp of Instruction, near Austin, Texas, for duty with his regiment. (Aug. 10, S.W.D.)

##### 6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

First Lieut. John P. Hasson, 6th Cav., from treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave, and will then join his proper station. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

##### 11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

Second Lieut. Emil P. Laurson, 11th Cav., is detailed for duty as Q.M. and C.S., at the national match to be held at Sea Girt, N.J., beginning Sept. 4, 1906, and will proceed to Sea Girt not later than Aug. 25, 1906. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

Sick leave to include Aug. 31, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Creed F. Cox, 11th Cav. (Aug. 14, W.D.)

##### 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

Capt. Llewellyn W. Oliver, 12th Cav., will proceed to West Point, N.Y., and report in person on Aug. 22, 1906, for duty. (Aug. 14, W.D.)

##### 13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

First Lieut. William F. Herringshaw, 13th Cav., is detailed for duty with the Oklahoma National Guard during its temporary encampment at Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory, and en route to and during the period of its encampment (Sept. 23-30, 1906), at the camp of instruction, Fort Riley. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

##### 14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

Capt. Alonzo Gray, 14th Cav., is detailed as a member of the board at Seattle, Wash., for the purpose of inspecting horses purchased for the Army, vice Major Winthrop S. Wood, Q.M., relieved. (Aug. 14, W.D.)

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

##### BRIG. GEN. S. M. MILLS, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

The leave granted Capt. LeVert Coleman, A.C., is further extended twenty days. (Aug. 3, Pac. Div.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Lloyd England, A.C. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. John R. Musgrave, A.C., is extended ten days. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

Capt. Clarence B. Smith, A.C., is granted leave for one month and twenty days, to take effect on or about Aug. 12, 1906. (July 26, D.G.)

The following enlisted candidates for appointment as second lieutenants are granted furlough until Dec. 3, 1906, to enable them to prepare for the examination: Master Electrician Guy L. Gearhart, A.C.; Sergt. Clarence E. Seybt, 3d Co., C.A. (July 31, D.G.)

Capt. Clarence H. McNeil, A.C., will report in person at School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Augustus B. Warfield, A.C., recruiting officer. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Capt. William Chamberlaine, A.C., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, A.C., now at Camp Tacoma, Wash., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Aug. 8, Pac. D.)

San Luis Obispo, Cal., is the station of 2d Lieut. Rollo F. Anderson, A.C., while on duty in connection with progressive military map of the United States. (July 31, D. Cal.)

So much of Par. 8, S.O. 29, Feb. 2, 1906, W.D., as relates to Capt. Bertram C. Gilbert and Benjamin M. Koehler, A.C., is revoked. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

The following officers of the Artillery Corps will report in person on Sept. 1, 1906, at School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., for instruction: Capt. Clifton C. Carter and Henry H. Sheen. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

Capt. Bertram C. Gilbert, A.C., is transferred from the un-

assigned list to the 85th Co., C.A. He will join the company to which transferred. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

Capt. Percy P. Bishop, A.C., is detailed as a member of the board of officers to conduct the mortar firing at Fort Terry, N.Y., for the purpose of investigating the cause of drift to the left at high angles of elevation, vice Major Frank S. Harlow, U.S.A., retired, relieved. (Aug. 9, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Clifton C. Carter, A.C. (Aug. 13, D.E.)

The following transfers of officers of the Artillery Corps are made to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. Lanier Cravens from the 74th Co., C.A., to the 102d Co., C.A. Lieutenant Cravens will join the company to which he is transferred on or about Sept. 17, 1906. 1st Lieut. John L. Hughes from the 102d Co., C.A., to the 74th Co., C.A. Upon being relieved from duty with the 102d Co., C.A., by Lieutenant Cravens, Lieutenant Hughes will join the company to which he is transferred. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

The following transfers of the Artillery Corps are made to take effect this date: Major William H. Coffin from the 6th Battalion, F.A., to the Coast Artillery, will proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla., and assume command of the Artillery District of Pensacola. Major George W. Van Deusen from the 15th Battalion, F.A., to the 6th Battalion, F.A. He will join the battalion to which transferred. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

The following assignments to stations of officers of the Artillery Corps are made as indicated after their respective names: Col. Walter Howe to Fort Adams, R.I. He will proceed on or about Oct. 1, 1906, to that post and assume command of the Artillery District of Narragansett. Lieut. Col. Charles D. Parkhurst to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y. He will proceed to that post and assume command of the Artillery District of New London. Major George L. Anderson to Key West Barracks, Fla. Upon the expiration of his present leave he will proceed to that post and assume command of the Artillery District of Key West. Major Henry H. Ludlow to Fort Hamilton, N.Y. Upon his relief from duty at the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College he will proceed to Fort Hamilton for duty. Major Charles L. Phillips to Fort McKinley, Me. Upon being relieved from command of the Artillery District of Key West by Major George L. Anderson, A.C., Major Phillips will join the station to which assigned. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Sept. 3, 1906, is granted Capt. William P. Pence, A.C. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Aug. 15, 1906, is granted Major Charles J. Bailey, A.C. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Artillery Corps are made to take effect Aug. 13: Capt. John Conklin, Jr., from the 8th Battery, F.A., to the 20th Battery, F.A. Upon being relieved from command of the 20th Battery, F.A., by Capt. Benjamin M. Koehler, A.C., Captain Conklin will join the battery to which he is transferred. Capt. Benjamin M. Koehler from the 20th Battery, F.A., to the 8th Battery, F.A. He will join the battery to which he is transferred. Capt. John R. Procter from the 105th Co., C.A., to the 90th Co., C.A. Upon the expiration of his present leave Captain Procter will join company to which transferred. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

First Lieut. William R. Harrison, A.C., is transferred from the 12th Battery, F.A., to the 31st Co., C.A., as attached thereto, and will join that company. (Aug. 14, W.D.)

#### INFANTRY.

##### 3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Capt. George H. Shields, Jr., 3d Inf., is relieved from duty as an acting Q.M., and from further duty as Q.M. and acting C.S. on the transport Buford, and will join his regiment. (Aug. 15, W.D.)

##### 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. E. MACKLIN.

First Lieut. John C. Murphy, 4th Inf., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for observation and treatment. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

Capt. Fine W. Smith, 4th Inf., now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., having been selected as a competitor in the division rifle competition, will report to Major W. H. Sage, 7th Inf., officer in charge of the competition, at that post. (Aug. 4, N.D.)

##### 6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Aug. 25, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. William G. Fleischhauer, 6th Inf. (Aug. 14, W.D.)

##### 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Fred L. Davidson, 7th Inf., is extended two months and twenty days. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

##### 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

First Lieut. John E. Morris, 10th Inf., is granted leave for one month, to take effect on completion of his duties at the division competitions, Presidio of Monterey. (Aug. 6, Pac. D.)

##### 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

Leave for three months, to take effect upon completion of his duties in connection with the camp of instruction near Fort D. A. Russell, is granted 1st Lieut. Graham L. Johnson, 11th Inf. (Aug. 7, N.D.)

##### 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. C. ALLEN.

Capt. Charles C. Ballou, 12th Inf., in addition to other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Niagara, New York. (Aug. 14, W.D.)

##### 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

Second Lieut. Walter O. Boswell, 16th Inf., now at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, accompanied by twelve enlisted men will proceed about June 16, 1906, on trip around the southern islands in the interest of athletics. (June 15, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Charles R. W. Morison, 16th Inf., is relieved from duty at Camp John Hay, Baguio, Benguet, and will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty with his regiment. (June 20, D. Luzon.)

Chief Mus. George Oertel, band, 16th Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty pending action in his application for retirement. (July 7, Phil. D.)

##### 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

First Lieut. Thorne Strayer, 17th Inf., will proceed from camp of instruction near Austin, Texas, to his station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Aug. 2, D.T.)

Capt. Henry S. Lyon, 17th Inf., a distinguished marksman, is designated as a rifle competitor in the small arms firing competition to be held at Fort Niagara, N.Y. (July 25, D.G.)

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##### 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, from about Sept. 12, 1906, is granted Capt. George B. Pond, 20th Inf. (Aug. 3, D. Cal.)

##### 22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

Second Lieut. Edward E. McCommon, 22d Inf., will proceed to Camp Tacoma, Murray, Wash., for duty with his regiment. (Aug. 10, Pac. Div.)

##### 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Leave for fourteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Charles H. Bundel, 25th Inf. (Aug. 4, S.W.D.)

##### 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

Capt. William C. Rogers, 27th Inf., now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will join his company at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (Aug. 4, D. Lakes.)

##### 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Capt. Frank D. Ely, 29th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Pay Department. Captain Ely will proceed to Denver, Colo., for temporary duty, with station at Denver. (Aug. 15, W.D.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Frank L. Pyle, Phil. Scouts, is extended one month. (Aug. 9, W.D.)



The leave granted 2d Lieut. Joseph L. McGree, Phil. Scouts, is extended one month. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Major Marlborough C. Wyeth, surg.; Capt. William H. Wilson, asst. surg., and Capt. Frederick M. Hartsock, asst. surg., will assemble at the Army Building, New York city, Aug. 20, 1906, to examine upon the physical fitness of 2d Lieut. Arthur D. Budd, 1st Inf., for service in the tropics. (Aug. 13, D.E.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at camp of instruction near Austin, Texas, Aug. 10, 1906, for examination of Sergt. Christopher Schwalm, Troop L, 1st Cav., for the position of post commissary sergeant. Detail: Capt. William G. Sills, 1st Cav.; Capt. Pierce A. Murphy, 1st Cav., and 1st Lieut. James D. Tilford, 1st Cav. (Aug. 6, D.T.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. William F. Grote, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Walter E. Gunster, 18th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Thomas C. Musgrave, 18th Inf., to meet at Fort Leavenworth to examine Dr. Edward C. Mosteller, of No. 109 Delaware street, Leavenworth, for appointment as superintendent of a National Cemetery. (Aug. 4, D. Mo.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Washington Barracks, D.C., for the examination of officers. Detail: Lieut. Col. Andrew H. Russell, O.D.; Major William H. Arthur, surg.; Major John B. Bellinger, Q.M.; Major James D. Glennan, surg.; Major William H. Hart, C.S.; Capt. John R. M. Taylor, 14th Inf., recorder. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

#### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

Post Coms. Sergt. Henry C. Simon upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 11, W.D.)

First Sergt. James Moat, Co. E, 9th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

Drum Major Henry Cassel, band, 22d Inf., upon receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Charles M. Pearson upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

#### ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

First Lieut. Bates Tucker, recently promoted from 2d lieutenant, 14th Inf., with rank from July 2, 1906, is assigned to the 11th Infantry, and will join company to which assigned. (Aug. 14, W.D.)

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

The permanent detachments, 3d Inf., at Fort Lawton, Wash., Co. M, 14th Inf., will proceed to the encampment at American Lake, Wash., for duty thereat. Upon arrival of the permanent detachments, 3d Inf., at Fort Wright, Wash., the detachment 14th Inf., now at that post, will return to its proper station, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Aug. 6, D. Cal.)

Par. 6, S.O. 175, July 26, 1906, and Par. 22, S.O. 185, Aug. 7, 1906, W.D., relating to Lieut. Col. Henry P. Kingsbury, 8th Cav., and Edward J. McClelland, 1st Cav., are revoked. (Aug. 10, W.D.)

Par. 26, S.O. 188, Aug. 10, 1906, W.D., is amended to read: Pars. 6 and 7, S.O. 175, July 26, 1906, and Par. 22, S.O. 185, Aug. 7, 1906, W.D., relating to Lieut. Col. Henry P. Kingsbury, 8th Cav., and Edward J. McClelland, 1st Cav., are revoked. Lieutenant Colonel McClelland will comply with the requirements of Par. 14, S.O. 168, July 18, 1906, W.D. (Aug. 15, W.D.)

#### SHOOTING COMPETITIONS.

The 1st Battalion, 5th Inf., and the 2d Battalion, 23d Inf., all under command of Lieut. Col. L. H. Hodges, 23d Inf., will proceed from Camp Roosevelt, Mount Ararat, Pa., to Sea Girt, N.J., in time to be reported to Lieut. Col. P. S. Bonus, 6th Cav., executive officer of the national competitions at Sea Girt, N.J., not later than Aug. 25, 1906. (Aug. 10, A.D.)

The following named officers are detailed for duty as range officers at the national match to be held at Sea Girt, N.J., beginning Sept. 4, 1906, and will report there not later than Sept. 1, 1906: Capt. Munroe McFarland, 18th Inf.; Paul B. Malone, 27th Inf.; George Vidmer, 11th Cav.; Robert R. Raymond, C.E., and John M. Campbell, 28th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frederick C. Johnson, 2d Cav.; William L. Luhn, 5th Cav.; William B. Gracie, 27th Inf.; Claude S. Fries, 27th Inf.; Harry E. Comstock, 27th Inf., and Frederick E. Wilson, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Rodman Butler, 6th Cav.; Moss L. Love, 2d Cav.; Stuart A. Howard, 30th Inf.; Byrd A. Page, 11th Inf.; Henry R. Adair, 10th Cav.; Eugene V. Armstrong, 13th Cav.; John B. Richardson, 28th Inf.; Ambrose R. Emery, 27th Inf.; Arthur W. Holderness, 9th Cav.; Sherman Miles, 11th Cav.; James W. H. Reisinger, Jr., 27th Inf.; Philip J. Golden, 11th Inf. (Aug. 13, W.D.)

The following named enlisted men composing the Pacific division rifle team, and distinguished marksmen, will be sent to Fort Sheridan, Ill., to arrive there not later than Aug. 18, 1906, to enter the Army Rifle Competitions at that place: Division rifle team—Pvt. Ernest Marshall, Co. C, C.E.; Principal Musician Leon Trussan, band, 22d Inf.; Sergt. Smith Cox, 34th Co., C.A.; Sergt. William H. Spree, Troop F, 14th Cav.; 1st Sergt. William K. Carswell, Co. A, 20th Inf.; Trumpeter Leon B. Brundage, Troop C, 14th Cav.; Regimental Sergt. Major Harry R. Lee, 20th Inf.; Sergt. Albert Hayes, Co. I, 14th Inf.; Sergt. Louis Monroe, Co. L, 10th Inf.; 1st Sergt. Dennis Hayes, Co. D, 14th Inf.; Corpl. William Hoover, 93d Co., C.A.; Pvt. David B. Strauss, Co. L, 20th Inf.; Pvt. Chester Kimball, Co. B, 22d Inf.; Pvt. Ray H. Shaw, Co. L, 14th Inf.

Distinguished marksmen—Corpl. Matthew Roher, Co. D, C. E.; Sergt. Michael Kelly, Co. C, C.E.; Sergt. Jacob Foulkrod, Co. C, 20th Inf. The following named commissioned competitors will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., to arrive there not later than Aug. 18, 1906, to enter the Army rifle competitions at that place: Capt. Harry L. Steele, A.C.; 1st Lieut. William B. Wallace, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Smith A. Harris, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Arthur S. Cowan, 14th Inf.; Capt. Frederick G. Stritzinger, Jr., 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Arthur G. Fisher, 14th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Alvin B. Barber, C.E.; 2d Lieut. Burt W. Phillips, 20th Inf.

The following named enlisted men composing the Pacific division pistol team will be sent to Fort Sheridan, Ill., so as to arrive there not later than Aug. 22, 1906, to enter the Army pistol competitions at that place: Post Q.M. Sergt. William J. Spencer; Sergt. William H. Spree, Troop F, 14th Cav.; Saddler Charles E. Hester, Troop M, 14th Cav.; Ord. Sergt. Patrick Fitzgerald; Musician Oscar Walker, Co. D, C. E.; Sergt. Dalton Roe, Co. A, 3d Inf. (Aug. 7, Pac. D.)

The following named commissioned competitors will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., so as to arrive there not later than Aug. 22, 1906, to enter the Army pistol competitions at that place: Capt. William H. Chapman, 20th Inf., distinguished pistol shot; 1st Lieut. Aubrey Lippincott, 14th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Arthur E. Ahrends, 20th Inf. (Aug. 7, Pac. D.)

First Lieut. James G. Hannah, 10th Inf., will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., so as to arrive there not later than Aug. 22, 1906, to enter the Army pistol competitions at that place. (Aug. 7, Pac. D.)

#### DEATHS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila, P.I., Aug. 15, 1906.

The Military Secretary, Washington.

The following deaths have occurred:

Joseph Luebberts, Co. F, 8th Inf., killed in action near Julita, Aug. 9.

Charles Beeson, Co. K, 6th Inf., morphine poisoning, Aug. 6.

Gottfried Treybal, Troop I, 4th Cav., erysipelas, Aug. 6.

Robert D. Weldy, Troop K, 4th Cav., acute dysentery, Aug. 5.

WOOD.

#### ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

BUFORD—Arrived at Seattle Aug. 10.

DIX—At Seattle.

INGALLS—At Manila. To sail for New York on Sept. 1.

KILPATRICK—At Manila. To sail for New York Nov. 1.

LOGAN—Sailed from San Francisco Aug. 15 for Manila.

McLELLAN—At Manila. To sail for New York when repaired.

MEADE—At Manila. To sail for New York Sept. 1.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Sailed from Manila Aug. 11 for San Francisco.

SHERMAN—Sailed from San Francisco July 25 for Manila.

SUMNER—At New York.

THOMAS—Sailed from Manila July 21 for San Francisco.

WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.

WARREN—At San Francisco, Cal.

BURNSIDE—Capt. C. S. Wallace, Signal Corps. Sailed from

Tacoma Aug. 1 for Fort Casey, Worden and Flagler.

LISCUM—1st Lieut. J. F. Butler, Signal Corps. In Philip-

pine waters.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps. At

Fort Wood, N.Y.

#### DATES SET FOR SAILING OF TRANSPORTS.

From San F. to Manila.	From Manila to San F.
THOMAS.....Sept. 5	SHERIDAN.....Aug. 10
SHERIDAN.....Sept. 25	LOGAN.....Sept. 20
SHERMAN.....Oct. 15	THOMAS.....Oct. 10
LOGAN.....Nov. 5	SHERIDAN.....Oct. 30
THOMAS.....Nov. 26	SHERMAN.....Nov. 20
SHERIDAN.....Dec. 15	LOGAN.....Dec. 10
SHERMAN.....Jan. 5, 1907	THOMAS.....Dec. 31

#### ARMY SHOOTING COMPETITIONS.

##### PACIFIC DIVISION.

In the annual rifle competition of the Pacific Division at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., at the end of the fourth day of competitive firing, Capt. Harry L. Steele, Art. Corps, stood No. 1, among the ninety-three competitors, with an aggregate score of 754 points. Pvt. E. Marshall, of the Corps of Engrs., was second, with 721 points. The scores of the best fifty competitors follow:

Name, company, regiment and aggregate for four days.	
Capt. Harry L. Steele, Art. Corps.....	754
Pvt. Ernest Marshall, Co. C, Engr. Corps.....	721
2d Lieut. Smith A. Harris, 14th Inf.....	708
1st Lieut. William B. Wallace, 20th Inf.....	719
2d Lieut. Alvin B. Barber, Engr. Corps.....	655
Musician Oscar Walker, D. Engr. Corps.....	612
2d Lieut. A. G. Fisher, 14th Cav.....	657
Sergt. Hugo Johnson, Co. A, 14th Cav.....	581
Sergt. Edgar Kline, Co. B, 14th Cav.....	633
Trumpeter Leon B. Brundage, Co. C, 14th Cav.....	672
Sergt. James W. Sorrells, Co. D, 14th Cav.....	581
1st Sergt. Dennis Dunne, Co. E, 14th Cav.....	592
Sergt. William H. Spree, Co. F, 14th Cav.....	679
Sergt. Joseph Omior, Co. G, 14th Cav.....	628
Sergt. William P. Gillogly, Co. H, 14th Cav.....	645
Sergt. Frederick Jahnke, Co. L, 14th Cav.....	581
Pvt. Claude E. Lewis, Co. M, 14th Cav.....	618
Sergt. Smith Cox, 34th Co., C.A.....	693
Corpl. Daniel J. Collins, 61st Co., C.A.....	628
Corpl. William Hoover, 93d Co., C.A.....	658
Sergt. Dalton Roe, Co. A, 3d Inf.....	598
Sergt. Bernard Cain, Co. C, 3d Inf.....	597
Sergt. Sim P. Barre, Co. E, 3d Inf.....	627
1st Lieut. James G. Hannah, 10th Inf.....	615
2d Lieut. M. W. Barry, Co. A, 10th Inf.....	608
Pvt. Jesse M. Hynds, Co. A, 10th Inf.....	598
1st Sergt. Charles O. Bunner, Co. K, 10th Inf.....	598
Sergt. Louis Monroe, Co. L, 10th Inf.....	601
Pvt. John J. Carey, Co. M, 10th Inf.....	586
1st Lieut. A. S. Cowan, 14th Inf.....	666
P. Musician John Klaiher, band, 14th Inf.....	582
Corpl. Marshall W. Shaw, Co. C, 14th Inf.....	590
Sergt. Dennis Hayes, Co. D, 14th Inf.....	664
Sergt. Schuyler Cuncutt, Co. E, 14th Inf.....	624
Sergt. Walter F. Everman, Co. H, 14th Inf.....	623
Sergt. Albert Hayes, Co. I, 14th Inf.....	666
1st Sergt. Frank L. Whitehead, Co. K, 14th Inf.....	642
Pvt. Ray H. Shaw, Co. L, 14th Inf.....	646
Sergt. Paul Altman, Co. M, 14th Inf.....	612
2d Lieut. Burt W. Phillips, 20th Inf.....	651
R. Sergt. Harry R. Lee, major, 20th Inf.....	668
1st Sergt. William K. Carswell, Co. A, 20th Inf.....	674
Pvt. August Moy, Co. B, 20th Inf.....	635
1st Sergt. Maurice O'Connor, Co. D, 20th Inf.....	621
Corpl. Joseph Shatshok, Co. E, 20th Inf.....	636
Sergt. Speed Hall, Co. F, 20th Inf.....	596
Corpl. Anthony Klemann, Co. K, 20th Inf.....	624
Pvt. David B. Strauss, Co. L, 20th Inf.....	656
Pvt. Abraham Pepper, Co. M, 20th Inf.....	597
Capt. Frederick G. Stritzinger, 22d Inf.....	666
2d Lieut. Matthew Thomlinson, 22d Inf.....	632
P. Musician Leon Trussan, band, 22d Inf.....	697
1st Sergt. Travis T. Bryan, Co. A, 22d Inf.....	636
Pvt. Chester Kimball, Co. B, 22d Inf.....	655
Corpl. Ernest J. Nichols, Co. C, 22d Inf.....	645
Pvt. Wherry T. Wortham, Co. D, 22d Inf.....	630
L. Corpl. Perce A. Pickard, Co. F, 22d Inf.....	630
Sergt. Harry Paterson, Co. H, 22d Inf.....	586
Musician Gilbert L. Walker, Co. L, 22d Inf.....	645
Sergt. Michael Ginn, Co. M, 22d Inf.....	591

##### Distinguished marksmen.

Post Q.M. William J. Spencer, sergt., U.S.A.....	623
Corpl. Matthew Roher, Co. D, Engr. Corps.....	719
Sergt. Michael Kelly, Co. C, Engr. Corps.....	664
Major R. C. Van Vliet, 10th Inf.....	591
Capt. A. I. Lasseigne, 14th Inf.....	643
Sergt. Jacob Foulkrod, Co. G, 20th Inf.....	691
Musician William O. Carroll, Co. I, 20th Inf.....	587

Lieut. Col. Joseph Garrard, 14th Cav., was the officer in charge of the competition, and 1st Lieut. J. S. McClerry, 20th Inf., was statistical officer.

In the pistol competition 1st Lieut. Aubrey Lippincott, 14th Cav., stood No. 1, among the forty competitors. The scores follow:

Aggregate slow, timed and rapid fire and final order.	
Ord. Sergt. Patrick Fitzgerald, U.S.A.....	271 4
Post Q.M. William J. Spencer, sergt., U.S.A.....	276 1
2d Lieut. Alvin B. Barber, Engr. Corps.....	265 9a6
Musician Oscar Walker, Co. D, Engr. Corps.....	271 5
1st Lieut. Aubrey Lippincott, 14th Cav.....	278 1a1
Pvt. Daniel C. Sanderford, band, 14th Cav.....	205 27
Sergt. Hugo Johnson, Co. A, 14th Cav.....	245 19
Saddler George W. Jones, Co. B, 14th Cav.....	262 10
Q.M. Sergt. Frederick A. Foulks, Co. C, 14th Cav.....	258 13
Sergt. James W. Sorrells, Co. D, 14th Cav.....	268 8
1st Sergt. Dennis Dunne, Co. E, 14th Cav.....	252 17
Sergt. William H. Spree, Co. F, 14th Cav.....	276 2
Pvt. Arthur K. Price, Co. G, 14th Cav.....	253 16
Sergt. William P. Gillogly, Co. H, 14th Cav.....	239 21
Pvt. William H. Young, Co. I, 14th Cav.....	208 26
Farrier Ezra Wolf, Co. K, 14th Cav.....	264 9
Sergt. Frederick Jahnke, Co. L, 14th Cav.....	249 18
Sergt. Charles E. Hester, Co. M, 14th Cav.....	276 3
1st Lieut. Raymond W. Briggs, Art. Corps.....	259 13a7
2d Lieut. G. B. G. Hanna, Art. Corps.....	259 13a8
1st Sergt. Charles Pelton, 1st Co., F.A.....	270 7
Pvt. Charles G. Grotz, 9th Co., F.A.....	182 29
Pvt. Harry Altman, 17th Co., F.A.....	239 20
Pvt. Tillie Wester, 18th Co., F.A.....	228 24
Pvt. Paris D. Smith, 24th Co., F.A.....	255 15
Sergt. Dalton Roe, Co. A, 3d Inf.....	271 6
Sergt. Bernard Cain, Co. C, 3d Inf.....	261 11
1st Lieut. James G. Hannah, 10th Inf.....	271 4a3
1st Sergt. James Collins, Co. I, 10th Inf.....	178 30
Sergt. W. P. Harrison, Co. K, 10th Inf.....	231 23
1st Lieut. Clarence K. LaMotte, 14th Inf.....	269 8a4
Pvt. Noble R. Wade, band, 14th Inf.....	237 22
1st Sergt. George W. Howard, Co. L, 14th Inf.....	256 14
2d Lieut. Arthur E. Ahrends, 20th Inf.....	277 1a2
Musician Ernest Lundberg, Co. E, 20th Inf.....	166 31
Musician William O. Carroll, Co. I, 20th Inf.....	190 28
2d Lieut. Charles B. Moore, 22d Inf.....	268 8a5
Sergt. William Cassidy, Co. C, 20th Inf.....	260 12
P. Musician Leon Trussan, band, 22d Inf.....	222 25

##### Distinguished pistol shot.

Capt. William H. H. Chapman, 20th Inf.....	281 1b
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Note.—Number following "a" indicates relative standing of commissioned competitors.

#### NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

We reported last week that on August 9 a large force of Pulajanes ambushed Lieut. John F. James, 8th U.S. Inf., and ten enlisted men at Zulita, in the island of Leyte, P.I. A desperate conflict ensued in a narrow ravine. The soldiers exhausted their ammunition and then there was a hand to hand encounter, with bolos on the one side and clubbed rifles on the other. Lieutenant James, Contract Surgeon Snyder, an internal revenue agent named Williams and two private soldiers were killed and one man is missing. All the others are wounded. The bodies, which had been mangled, were recovered and buried. The Pulajanes captured three revolvers, four Krag-Jorgensen rifles and 300 cartridges. Governor Deveyra reports that the main body of the Pulajanes is in position on a fortified hill, apparently prepared to resist to the death. It is believed that they are armed with bolos and have no rifles. Manila advices of August 12 are to the effect that one battalion of the 13th and one of the 16th Infantry, stationed at Fort McKinley, sailed for Leyte on the above date to re-enforce the troops there who are operating against the Pulajanes. The Manila newspapers are urging that Leyte be handed over to the military administration until the lawlessness there is eradicated.

Manila despatches of Aug. 16 state that it is reported that Lieut. Walter C. Sweeney, 24th U.S. Inf., and a detachment have had a sharp encounter with Pulajanes in the island of Leyte, in which seventy-four of the outlaws were captured and a considerable number killed and wounded. The same despatches state that Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Visayas, has taken command in the disaffected district.

Major General Wood, commanding the Philippine Division, Brigadier General Lee, commanding the Department of the Visayas, Colonel Taylor, of the Philippine Constabulary, Governor General Ide, and the native presidents of fifteen towns, held a conference at Tacloban, Island of Leyte, on Aug. 12, to consider measures for suppressing the Pulajanes. Governor Ide has decided to appoint a commission, consisting of Governor Deveyra, of Leyte, Brigadier General Lee, Colonel Taylor, and three presidents, to visit the disaffected districts and hold meetings of the town councils to impress the people with the necessity of co-operation and support in exterminating the Pulajanes. The outlaw band numbers about one hundred and is being greatly increased by the leaders forcing peaceful farmers to participate in raids, threatening them with death if they refuse. These recruits are armed with bolos. The real Pulajanes do not trust them with guns.

Five thousand Filipinos, with ten bands and 300 race-horses, paraded the streets of Manila August 12 and then gathered at the Governor's palace for the purpose of protesting to the Philippine Commissioners against the proposed legislation suppressing racetrack betting. The bill was drafted at the instance of the Moral Progress League, which was recently organized by an American lawyer and two Protestant ministers.

An "Independence Party" has been organized in the Philippines, its ultimate object being to obtain the immediate independence of the islands, with neutrality guaranteed by treaty with the United States. Meanwhile it is working for the creation of two legislative chambers, to be elected by vote; for the complete separation of the branches of government; for provincial and municipal autonomy; for the realization of President Roosevelt's principle, that the present government should be converted into a government of Filipinos, assisted by Americans, and for the reorganization of the civil service on a more just basis.

It is announced that hereafter Filipino students sent to the United States by the insular government will devote their attention chiefly to the Southern States, where sugar, tobacco, rice and other crops well suited to the islands are grown extensively. At present there are thirty young Filipinos in the United States studying farming in various agricultural schools in the Northern States. Because of race prejudice in the South, the young Filipinos have not taken kindly to the idea of attending Southern institutions, but as corn is practically the only Northern crop which is grown in their home country, many of the young students realize that they should go into States where the tropical crops flourish, and this fall a number of the boys will take up work in Louisiana and other States in the Far South.

Dr. Alexander S. Rochester, of Columbus, O., has been appointed a consulting member of the Public Health Bureau of Manila.

William Gitt, a business man of Manila, advertises in the newspapers of that city for co-operation to meet the expenses of a suit against the warden of Bilibid Prison to prevent the ruinous competition of that institution with the established business firms of Manila. Mr. Gitt says: "People who are engaged in the following lines are being throttled and ruined by the unfair competition of prison labor: Carriage makers, carabao cart builders, furniture factories, machine shops, painters, typewriter repairers, vehicle repairers, cloth weavers, harness makers, laundries, jewelers and others. I know personally of one shop that formerly employed thirty Filipino mechanics that has been forced to discharge them all owing to Bilibid competition. I am in favor of restricting the use of prisoners to building roads and parks only."

It is reported from Manila that the Lukban brothers, who were sentenced to five years' imprisonment for conspiring to overthrow the Government, have been unanimously acquitted by the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands. Vincente Lukban and his brother, Cayetano Lukban, were arrested in 1904 and tried and convicted for conspiring with Gomez Ricarte to incite and organize an insurrection. They were sentenced on April 20, 1904. Vincente Lukban was an active leader of the insurgents in the Island of Samar in 1900, and Cayetano, his brother, was at one time secretary of the Filipino Revolutionary Junta at Hongkong. Both have been regarded by the authorities as troublesome characters, and Vincente has been accused of inciting the Balangiga and other atrocities.

The Official Register of the Military Academy, just issued, contains an historical shield of the academy, occupying two pages, a list of officers at the post alphabetically arranged and a similar list of cadets. The recitation schedule and other information give the total number of graduates to date as 4,534. The library, comprising some 60,000 books, maps and manuscripts, is on all week days open from 8 a.m. to 9:50 p.m. In the collection are contained substantially all standard books on the subjects taught in the Academy, and are especially complete in military subjects. Its card catalogs, about 130,000 cards, are arranged with the especial object of saving the time of cadets.



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Mr. Richmond P. Hobson, late naval constructor, U. S.N., contends that in the event of war between the United States and Japan the Japanese could easily seize the Philippines, and having done that they would fortify the islands so strongly that they could not be retaken. He holds that we have neglected our opportunities in the Philippines, having held them eight years without doing anything for their proper defense. "We can do nothing in the Orient with a Navy working from our Pacific coast," he says in an interview which appears in the Washington Post. "Without a proper naval base there we cannot maintain our prestige in the Orient if anyone seeks to contest it with us; and if we cannot maintain our military prestige, we will lose our commercial prestige as well. Hawaii affords us little if any advantage; we have erected a few fortifications there, but nothing like a naval base, and if the day comes that we lose the Philippines through our failure to take the proper precautions, we might as well give up all hope of developing our trade with China and the Orient. I do not mean that the American Navy would not give a good account of itself in a fight with Japan, but we would not be able to spare enough of our Navy from the Atlantic to overcome the navy of Japan so close to its home waters. It would be impracticable to take all our ships from the Atlantic, and without a naval base near Manila we would be vitally handicapped."

When Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte is at Oyster Bay on Sept. 3 he will take up with the President the question of the appointment of a successor to Paymr. Gen. Henry T. B. Harris as Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department. The Secretary is prepared to make a written report on the qualifications of the various candidates for this position, and he has informed us that he will also discuss the matter verbally with the President.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1906.

#### CAVALRY AND MOUNTED INFANTRY.

Capt. Cromwell Stacey, 21st U.S. Inf., is of the opinion that in the next war, all other things being equal, that army which has the most cavalry will be victorious, and that therefore the United States should adopt a policy under which the mounted force of the Army can be speedily increased in time of need. This, he contends, can easily be done by designating specially selected regiments of Infantry as mounted infantry, which, on the approach of war, should be mounted. In time of peace, in order to provide for the mounted infantry, all that would be necessary would be one battalion or regiment of active mounted infantry, in which the officers of the designated regiments could be trained. Captain Stacey believes that a well-disciplined Infantry regiment could be converted into an efficient mounted regiment in half the time that would be required to organize, equip and train a volunteer Cavalry organization. An article on this subject which appears in the Journal of the United States Infantry Association says: "Very fair infantry can be put in the field in two or three months, and for this we can rely to a certain extent on the National Guard, but that mounted infantry or cavalry can be raised and made efficient in time to be of any service in our next war I believe to be impossible; therefore let us by all means prepare part of our Infantry for service as mounted infantry, so that when war comes it will find us prepared. The training of infantry so that they can act mounted should under no circumstances operate to the disadvantage of the Cavalry arm, because it is an augmentation of our mounted branch which we are striving for and not a reduction; therefore, I say give the Infantry a chance and I am sure that reliance upon them will not be misplaced."

The subject of the co-operation of mounted infantry with cavalry has recently been treated in a paper read before the Royal United Service Institution of London by Brig. Gen. E. C. Bethune, C.B., an officer of infantry, who was transferred to the mounted service because of the special aptitude for it shown by him. General Bethune describes the duties of cavalry as manifold; to screen the front and flanks of an army by scouting energetic and bold even to rashness; the maintenance of cohesion and discipline for shock tactics; as a mobile force operating on the flanks of an enemy and threatening his communications; finally in the pursuit of an enemy in retreat by a force kept fresh and ready for this purpose.

The idea is that the troops composing the screen should be quite distinct from the striking force which might be required to make a dash, which would lead far from the main army. The mounted infantry would form a mobile screen to be applied quickly at any given point during the fight and they would supplement and support the independent cavalry, whose screening duties they could assume at a pinch. General Bethune would mount his infantry on cobs, from 14.2 to 15 hands, which, if not able to cover long distances, will be perfectly capable of carrying their riders trained to fight as infantry in the rear of the quick-moving troops, and ready to seize tactical positions and hold them strongly in support. In addition to his outpost and scouting duties the mounted infantryman needs to be taught no more than to ride, to make the best of his mount, to take care of it on the march and in camp, and to look after his saddlery. These are the rudiments of cavalry training. General Bethune said:

"On several occasions in the late Russo-Japanese war the Russian cavalry attacked the Japanese in villages dismounted; they drove them out of the villages or from positions which they had taken up, with their rifle fire, but by the time they had mounted and gone in pursuit, the Japanese had had time to take up another position, and the work had all to be done over again. Now, had the Russian cavalry been supported by a force of mounted infantry, they could have dismounted in the first instance and held the enemy with their fire; meanwhile the mounted infantry would have come up, relieved the cavalry, and commenced an organized attack on foot, and the cavalry would have mounted and awaited the moment to attack when the Japanese were pressed out



from the position and commenced their retirement. Thus each arm would have performed the duties it was best suited for, and the co-operation would have been attended by the most excellent results. It may be said: "Why should not cavalry supports have been equally available to carry out the duty of the attack, a portion of the force remaining mounted?" That is perfectly true; but it would be making use of a force highly trained in other directions for duties which should be performed by infantry."

Lord Wolseley, to whom the British owe the establishment of their mounted infantry, said in the discussion following a lecture delivered twenty years ago: "We are told the cavalry soldier ought to be as good on foot as the infantry soldier is. I do not believe in the jack-of-all-trades; I think he is a myth. I believe the cavalry soldier ought to be taught to fight on foot when it becomes necessary to make him do so; but in my opinion to make him do so except in an emergency is a waste of power." In 1891 he said: "The cavalry soldier is intended to fight on horseback. If you intend to make him fight on foot, well, you will make him into a very bad mongrel, to a bad dragoon; but he will not be the dashing soldier which you wish him to be in the open country. I should be very sorry to see it happen to our cavalry. To make men good horsemen, to teach them to fight as they do effectually when they are in the saddle, I think it would be a prostitution of the finest part of our service—the finest part of our army—if for a moment you convert our cavalry soldiers into men fighting on foot; and it is for this reason, and this reason only, that I would wish to see attached to every cavalry regiment going into the field, where the country admits of it, a considerable force of mounted infantry."

In the discussion on General Bethune's lecture Col. A. J. Godley, of the Mounted Infantry School, said: "If the Russian cavalry effected little in the late war it was because, as we are told, it was ill-equipped, ill-trained and badly led. If the Japanese cavalry failed it was from want of numbers, absence of machine guns and horse artillery, and ineptitude as horsemen. I am one of those who deprecate the present tendency of making our cavalry rely mainly upon their fire power, and to trust to dismounted action for their success in the field of battle. Initiative and enterprise must now, as ever, be the life and soul of a sound cavalry. This cannot be attained by impressing the cavalry soldier with the fact that he is useless for offensive purposes unless on his feet. I believe that the future part to be played by mounted troops in modern war is yet to be realized. The first great leader of cavalry, who is given the means and has the opportunity of combining shock with fire power in right proportions, will do little less, in my humble judgment, than revolutionize existing theories of war."

Col. C. B. Mayne, R.E., said: "I do not think the modern bullet will stop a horse—it will hardly stop a man at times; but when one comes to think that a soldier has to go into action with something like two or three hundred rounds of ammunition, and has to raise his rifle two or three hundred times in order to fire that number of bullets, it means that his firing must get very slack and worthless in a very short time, with the result that proper cavalry charges could have been made on the battlefields in Manchuria again and again with the greatest ease and with hardly any loss at all."

#### THE ARMY RESERVE PROJECT.

It is to be hoped that the association of large bodies of Regular and State troops at the Army camps of instruction this summer may bring the officers of both services together in support of some operative plan for the creation of an Army reserve. The subject is one of growing importance and should receive careful consideration at the hands of those in control of our military interests. The United States is the only great nation without an army reserve, even China having established such a body in the great military reorganization which she is now developing. That the United States should have a reserve, aside from the National Guard, admits of no question, the only point on which opinions differ being as to how the organization shall be formed. Various plans have been proposed in the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, some by officers of the Army and others by officers of the National Guard, and besides these a bill to create a reserve was introduced in Congress last winter, bearing the approval of the General Staff and the Secretary of War. That bill, which appeared in these columns Oct. 3, proposed to establish a modest reserve of fifty thousand, to consist of honorably discharged soldiers who have served at least one full enlistment in the Army, and the cost of maintaining such a body was estimated at \$2,000,000 per year.

The publication of these various plans has undoubtedly stimulated public interest in the question of a reserve, but it has also shown very clearly that the subject is one on which there are wide differences of opinion. These differences must be reconciled before there can be any successful appeal for creative legislation. In order, therefore, to develop a plan which shall receive the approval of all interests and which can be submitted to Congress with some hope for its adoption, we trust there will be a full and frank exchange of opinions among the officers of the Army and those of the National Guard in attendance at the summer camps of instruction. There is an impression in some quarters that the creation of an Army reserve would be prejudicial to the National Guard. That impression must be removed. It is entirely incorrect, but so long as it remains it will prevent all efforts to create a reserve. A friendly discussion of the whole ques-

tion by the officers assembled at the camps of instruction will not only convince the National Guard officers that the proposed reserve would prove in no way inimical to their organizations, but it should lead to their co-operation in the adoption of some definite plan for creating the reserve which all interests would heartily support. The relations between the Army and the National Guard are steadily becoming more intimate and more helpful. The summer camps of instruction have brought the two services into immediate contact and the results of association will prove exceedingly valuable to both. We believe that the National Guard officer who is zealous enough to take upon himself the hard work which attendance at the camps of instruction entails is also sufficiently intelligent to realize that the country needs and should have a large and thoroughly organized army reserve. But how the reserve shall be formed and maintained is a question yet to be determined, and if the officers of the Army and the National Guard can get together and agree upon a plan the rest of the work will be comparatively easy.

One of the commonest objections to a reserve is that it would cost a lot of money. This objection is illogical. Take, for example, Secretary Taft's project for a reserve of fifty thousand men. In the event of war those men, all having spent at least three years in the Army, would be immediately available for active service and would save the expense of recruiting and training a corresponding number of volunteers.

#### BELITTLING THE MILITIA.

As a result of the lynching affair in North Carolina, on Aug. 6, mention of which was made in these columns last week, an interesting situation has arisen in which the organized militia of the State are deeply concerned. It will be remembered that when the lynchers assembled at the jail in the town of Salisbury, from which they took and hanged three negroes charged with murder, the sheriff summoned a local company of militia to assist in preventing the outrage, and that the captain of the company, after taking his troops to the scene, withdrew them because they had no authority to fire on the mob. For so doing the captain is to be tried by court-martial, and the result of the proceedings is awaited with eager interest by militia officers throughout the State. The accused captain will plead in defense that his men, having no authority to shoot, could neither protect themselves nor enforce the law, and that there was nothing to do but retire from a position in which they were helpless.

To admit that such a defense as this is tenable is to discredit the entire militia force of the United States. The militia were there in response to and subject to the orders of the civil authorities who were the sole judges as to the need of their presence. It was not for the commanding officer to determine whether the troops should remain or withdraw, and in withdrawing them against the protest of the sheriff—which, we understand, was the case—the captain clearly exceeded his authority. That he was placed in a position at once helpless and humiliating by the sheriff's refusal to authorize his troops to fire on the lynchers has nothing to do with the case. He was called to the scene in a legal manner and it was his duty to stay there, regardless of consequences, until relieved by proper authority. The question as to how, as a military officer, he was to use his men was to be determined by him, and not by the sheriff, whose authority did not extend beyond calling on him for military assistance. The sheriff appears to have believed that the moral influence of their presence would be sufficient to disperse the mob, but their moral influence vanished the very instant the mob discovered that they would not be allowed to shoot. It is no wonder that the lynchers grew more infuriated after that discovery. So far as moral influence was concerned the militia might just as well have carried pop-guns instead of rifles. To confront a mob with a body of militia who are known to have no authority to shoot is more likely to provoke violence than to prevent it.

The immediate effect of affairs like this one in North Carolina is to belittle the militia and deprive it of the respect which it must command if it is to be efficient. The conduct of the mob in Salisbury fully justified the sheriff in calling out the militia, and having called it out he should have used it as the law intends it shall be. Instead of that he tied its hands and exposed it to the jeers and blows of a band of contemptuous outlaws. His conduct has dealt a serious blow at the dignity and usefulness of North Carolina's citizen soldiery.

#### CHANGES IN THE ARTILLERY CORPS.

Orders were issued this week relieving Major E. M. Weaver, Artillery Corps, from duty at the headquarters of the Atlantic Division and assigning him as first assistant to the Chief of Artillery at Washington, D.C. Major Weaver is at present a member of the General Staff, but it is understood that he will be relieved from such duty when he assumes his new duties in the office of the Chief of Artillery. Other orders of great importance to the Artillery Corps were issued this week by the War Department on the recommendation of Colonel Murray, Acting Chief of Artillery. Major William H. Coffin was transferred from the 6th Bat., F.A., and assigned to the Coast Artillery to command the Artillery District of Pensacola. Major George W. Van Dusen, A.C., was transferred from the 13th Bat., F.A., to the 6th Bat., F.A.

As a result of the retirements in the Artillery Corps

which are scheduled to take place Oct. 1, some other important assignments of officers of the corps have been made. Col. Walter Howe is ordered to Fort Adams, R.I., on Oct. 1 to assume command of the Artillery District of Narragansett; Lieut. Col. Charles D. Parkhurst is ordered to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., to command the Artillery District of New London; Major George L. Anderson is ordered to Key West Barracks, Fla., to command the Artillery District of Key West; Major Henry H. Ludlow, upon his relief from duty at the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, is ordered to proceed to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for duty, and Major Charles L. Phillips is ordered to Fort McKinley, Me., upon being relieved from command of the Artillery District of Key West.

The Secretary of War has approved a highly important scheme for the concentration at one post in each separate artillery district of all the seacoast Artillery. It is the intention eventually to do away with one company commands at Artillery posts and to have at least one post in each Artillery district with a complete manning detail. Of course, it will not be possible to put this scheme into effective operation until Congress has appropriated the necessary money to erect at the posts selected quarters sufficient to accommodate a full manning detail. It is believed that this plan will not only do away with one company posts, but will decrease the administrative work, lessen the amount of transportation required, and add to the social enjoyment in the various Artillery districts. The plan is that of Col. Arthur Murray, Acting Chief of Artillery, who is slated to become Chief of Artillery on Oct. 1.

Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A., who is alleged to have started the report which led to the investigation of the charges of graft on the part of Army officers in Manila, denies that he did anything of the kind. "I have had nothing whatever to do with the matter," he says in an interview in the New York Herald, "because I know nothing about it except hearsay. I served no time at Manila during the time I was in the Philippines. I served six months in the Moro country and six months in the Visayas. I was then ordered home for retirement and only spent enough time in Manila to get my things aboard ship and sail away. It is true that I did write a letter to an old Army friend of mine, whom I have known during my whole Army life, and who was a captain when I was a lieutenant. I told him that I had heard that he had been getting furniture free in the Philippines. I knew him very well or I would not have taken that liberty. He was indignant that any such report should be spread about him and at once went to the War Department about it. I do not think that he had any furniture made and I am sure that he did not bring it back to the United States with him. As for my part, I never saw the construction shops in question, and some matters in connection with the investigation which was then under way had already been printed in the Manila papers. I may have mentioned to General Humphrey on my return, in a joking way, that I had heard in Manila that General Corbin had had furniture made, but I know nothing whatever about that, and I am of the opinion that General Corbin would not do anything of the kind. Generally speaking, I should say that there is nothing seriously wrong in connection with the construction shop, and I believe that the Army administration in the Philippines has been honest, economical and above criticism. Since so much has been published, however, about the operation of these construction shops, it would seem to the best interests of the Service and the Government to let all the facts be known. I do not think that they will seriously hurt anyone."

Mr. George T. Angell, of Boston, who publishes the monthly called "Our Dumb Animals," proposes that another member be added to the President's cabinet to be known as the Secretary of Peace, the idea being that this official shall devote his energies to the prevention of war. Mr. Angell, however, overlooks the fact that every member of the cabinet is a secretary of peace whose guiding principle is that a war which can be honorably avoided is a national reproach. The suggestion that an extra member be added to the cabinet for the purpose indicated recalls another Boston crank idea which Mr. Edwin Ginn, of that city, proposed at the International Peace Congress at Lucerne in September of last year—namely, that there should be weeded out of children's school books every word that tends to encourage the martial spirit. This would exclude the Bible, besides most of the books many boys delight in, and if the process were applied to the history of the United States the matter remaining would make mighty tame reading. Mr. Angell is a very estimable gentleman, but our knowledge of his peculiarities does not dispose us to sing "I want to be an angel and with the angels stand."

According to the gossip at the War Department, "a maiden all forlorn" has created a "situation" at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., where, as the story goes, she has been prohibited from living on the post because she left the employment of the post commander to take service with another officer. It is inherently improbable that any post commander would take such action unless there were circumstances in the case which do not appear in the newspaper accounts of the affair.



## INSTRUCTION CAMPS.

## CAMP AT AMERICAN LAKE.

Murray, Washington, Aug. 8, 1906.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., assumed command of the camp at American Lake, near Murray, Washington, on July 30, and named it "Camp Tacoma." He announced his personal staff as follows: 1st Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 12th Inf., and Edwin C. Long, A.C., aides-de-camp. The postoffice, passenger and freight station is Murray, Washington.

The following are the camp staff officers: Capt. William G. Haan, General Staff, Chief of Staff; 1st Lieut. Edwin C. Long, A.C., military secretary; Col. John L. Clem, A.Q.M.G., chief Q.M.; Capt. John J. Bradley, 14th Inf., assistant to chief Q.M.; 1st Lieut. Arthur M. Ferguson, 14th Inf., assistant to chief Q.M.; Lieut. Col. George B. Davis, Deputy Commissary General, chief commissary; Capt. William Elliott, C.S., assistant to chief C.S.; Lieut. Col. William H. Corbusier, Deputy Surgeon General, chief surgeon; Capt. Pierre C. Stevens, paymr., chief paymr.; Capt. Edward P. Orton, paymr.; Capt. Meriwether L. Walker, C.E., chief engineer officer; Capt. Kenneth Morton, O.D., chief ordnance officer, and Capt. Leonard D. Wildman, S.C., chief signal officer.

The hours of service included the following: Reveille, 5:40 a.m.; mess, 6:10; stables, 6:35; drill and Saturday morning inspection, 8:00; mess, 12:00; water and stable calls, 3:30 p.m.; guard mounting, 4:40; first sergeant's call, 5:00; retreat, 6:10; mess call immediately after retreat; tattoo, 9:45; call to quarters, 9:45; taps, 10:00.

Regulations governing the wearing of uniforms, police, sanitation, etc., were issued, as well as other necessary instructions. Major William Stephenson, surg., is chief sanitary inspector.

First Lieut. Roger S. Fitch, 1st Cav., was on Aug. 2 detailed as assistant to the chief of staff.

Troops in camp are the following: 1st Battalion, U.S. Engineers; 2d U.S. Cavalry; Troop A, Washington; 1st Battalion, U.S. Artillery; Oregon N.G.; Montana N.G.; Co. B, Hospital Corps, U.S.A.; 14th U.S. Infantry; Co. H, Signal Corps, U.S.A.; Signal Corps, W.N.G.; 22d U.S. Infantry; 11th Battalion, U.S. Artillery; 14th U.S. Cavalry; 20th U.S. Infantry; 2d Infantry, W.N.G.; Hospital Company, W.N.G.; Idaho N.G., and 7th U.S. Infantry.

## FORT RUSSELL CAMP.

Camp near Fort Russell, Wyo., Aug. 6, 1906.

Gen. Constant Williams assumed command of the camp of instruction near Fort Russell, Wyo on Aug. 1, and announced the following personal staff:

First Lieut. W. H. Raymond, A.C., and 1st Lieut. J. DeCamp Hall, 26th Inf., aides-de-camp. The following named officers were announced as the division staff in the offices designated: 1st Lieut. W. H. Raymond, A.C., acting military secretary; Major R. M. Blatchford, 11th Inf., chief Q.M.; Capt. Lawrence B. Simonds, S.D., chief commissary; Col. George W. Adair, Med. Dept., chief surgeon; Major R. S. Smith, Pay Dept., chief paymaster; 1st Lieut. E. Alexis Junnet, Signal Corps, chief signal officer. Reveille is sounded at 5 a.m., and taps at 10 p.m.

The Provisional Instructions for Maneuvers, 1904, issued by the War Department, are followed in the maneuvers of this command.

The usual instructions for police and sanitary matters were issued, also rules governing the conduct of tactical maneuvers, instructions for framing detachment orders, issue and sales of rations, and the various instructions incident to the camp. General Williams impressed upon every officer of the Regular Service in attendance the desirability of affording every facility for information to visiting and attending officers of the National Guard in all particulars of camp organization, administration, sanitary measures, the interior economy of companies, etc., upon which they may desire to be informed; and to promote in every proper way the amicable relations already existing between the two services.

The following officers were designated as umpires as indicated: Chief umpire, Lieut. Col. George A. Dodd, 10th Cav.; assistant to chief umpire, Capt. Howard R. Hickok, 15th Cav.; senior umpire, Blue force, Capt. Henry D. Styer, 13th Inf.; senior umpire, Brown force, Capt. Lucius R. Holbrook, 5th Cav. Umpires—Capt. Robert M. Brambila, 27th Inf.; Capt. Theodore A. Baldwin, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Andrew J. Dougherty, 28th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William H. Waldron, 29th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulis, 17th Inf.

Capt. Samuel D. Sturgis, Art. Corps, was on Aug. 6 announced as chief of staff.

First Lieut. George A. Wiczorek, 17th Inf., was on Aug. 9 detailed as acting chief signal officer of the division, relieving 1st Lieut. E. A. Tannet, Chief Signal Officer, to enable the latter to comply with War Department instructions.

First Lieut. Frank H. Burton, 29th Inf., on Aug. 9 was announced as Ordnance Officer, and in addition to his other duties he will perform the duties of Q.M. at headquarters camp, take charge of the camp post office and act as information officer of the division.

An interesting program of target practice for the Artillery was arranged on the Forest Reserve, and was witnessed by General Williams and a number of officers and men of the different regiments of Cavalry and Infantry have witnessed the practice.

Major Stephen M. Foote, Art. Corps, U.S.A., commanded the 8th Battalion of Field Artillery at the camp, and the program of firing was as follows:

August 6. First problem, direct fire.—Target, wall of stone and wood, representing portion of block house; situated on north side of Pole mountain, near Happy Jack road; battalion near Telephone road; range 2,000 yards; ammunition, fourteen shells per battery. Second problem, indirect fire.—Target same as preceding; range 2,500 yards; ammunition, sixteen shells per battery.

August 7. Third problem, direct fire.—Target, forty silhouettes, representing infantry in line of skirmishers, standing two yards apart; north side of Sherman mountain; battalion near Happy Jack road; range 3,000 yards; ammunition, twenty shrapnel per battery.

August 8. Fourth problem, indirect fire.—Target same as preceding; range, 3,500 yards; ammunition, twenty shrapnel per battery.

August 9. Fifth problem, indirect fire.—Target, silhouettes representing a battery in action, concealed behind a crest on the north side of Sherman mountain; battalion north of Happy Jack road; range, 4,000 yards; ammunition twenty shrapnel per battery.

August 10. Sixth problem, direct fire.—Targets north of Sherman mountain; battalion east of Artillery camp; first target, platoon of infantry in line; second target,

platoon of cavalry in line; range, 4,500 yards; ammunition, 12th Battery, ranging battery, twenty-four shrapnel; 19th Battery, sixteen shrapnel.

August 13. Seventh problem, direct fire.—Change targets; targets north side of Sherman mountain; battalion north-east of Artillery camp; first target, infantry in column; second target, cavalry in column; range, 5,000 yards; ammunition, 12th Battery, twenty shrapnel; 19th Battery, ranging battery, twenty-eight shrapnel.

August 14. Eighth problem, direct fire, moving target.—Target moving across range, north of Sherman mountain; battalion south of Happy Jack road; range, 1,500 to 1,800 yards; ammunition, twenty shrapnel per battery.

August 15. Ninth problem, direct fire, moving targets.—Target moving toward battery, north of Sherman mountain; battalion, south of Happy Jack road; range 500 yards to 0; ammunition, sixteen shrapnel per battery.

August 16. Tenth problem, indirect fire, searching fire.—Target, silhouettes representing, in outline, a brigade of infantry, a squadron of cavalry and a battery in close formation, concealed in a valley north of Sherman mountain; battalion in a valley south of Cavalry Camp; range three miles; ammunition, thirty-two shrapnel per battery.

August 16. 9:00 p.m. Eleventh problem, indirect fire, night firing.—Target and range same as preceding; ammunition, eight shrapnel per battery.

## CAMP AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Chickamauga, Ga., Aug. 15, 1906.

The Governor of South Carolina reviewed the troops on the Fort Oglethorpe review ground on Aug. 10, in command of Col. John T. Van Orsdale, 17th U.S. Inf., the column being made up as follows: 17th Infantry Band, detachment of Engineers, 17th U.S. Inf., 5th Georgia, 1st Georgia, 2d South Carolina, 2d Georgia, Field Artillery and Cavalry.

The drill schedule from Aug. 13 to 17 embraces extended order work by troops, squadron, squad, company, battalion and regiment. Shelter tent drill, mounted sketching, patrolling, advance and rear guards, outpost duty, engineering work and a tactical problem of escorting and protecting convoys.

The 3d Tennessee, 1st South Carolina and the Provisional Battalion of Mississippi on Aug. 15 were given some elaborate instruction in advance guard work, as was also the 17th U.S. Inf., in which blank ammunition was issued.

Gen. J. W. Bubb, U.S.A., commanding the camp of instruction at Chickamauga, Ga., is justly indignant over the action of newspaper correspondents in sending a fake story to the Chattanooga Times concerning the camp. In this connection General Bubb, under date of Aug. 11, sent a letter to the general manager of the Chattanooga Times in which he said: "I notice an article in this morning's issue of your paper under the head 'Bullets in Sham Battle,' which does great injustice to this camp, reflects upon the good name of all soldiers—both State and National—who participated in the maneuvers yesterday, and was made to deceive and alarm the general public. There is not one particle of truth in the whole article. No soldier was wounded, and not a single ball cartridge was fired by any soldier, either Regular or militia, engaged in the maneuvers yesterday, or at any other time since the establishment of this camp. No companies were ruled off the field in any case, unless it was in accordance with the decision of umpire declaring them out of action on account of rules governing such exercises. Your paper can always obtain the truth or falsity of such reports, whether good or bad, by coming to my headquarters, where every courtesy will be shown you. Such reports not only injure the Army, but reflect upon the citizen soldiery in these exercises, who have just returned to their homes enthusiastic and well satisfied with the work accomplished during their stay in this camp."

## MOUNT GREYNA CAMP.

Mount Gretna, Pa., Aug. 13, 1906.

The brigade of West Virginia Militia and the 1st Regiment of Vermont left for their home stations on Aug. 12.

All persons found peddling or selling lemonade or other soft drinks have been ordered excluded from camps and soldiers cautioned not to drink soft drinks or eat ice cream that is furnished outside of exchanges. These measures have been taken in order to guard the health of the soldiers.

The body of Pvt. Timothy J. O'Meara, of the 5th U.S. Infantry, who died of wood alcohol poisoning, was shipped on Aug. 15 for burial in New York city. The body of Trooper Harold Bing, of the 15th U.S. Cavalry, killed on the railroad, is being held awaiting the arrival of his father from Eau Claire, Wis. General Grant said to a correspondent that had there been a camp canteen, both tragedies would not have occurred. In both cases the men had been drinking heavily, which condition could not have been brought about by their indulgence in a canteen in camp. General Grant's view of the question is shared by practically all of his officers.

Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans, 5th Inf., and Capt. W. T. Johnston, 15th Cav., were relieved from duty as Chief of Staff and assistant to the Chief of Staff, respectively, on Aug. 10, and the duties performed by these officers will in the future be performed by Capt. W. T. Johnston, 15th Cav., A.C.

Leave for ten days was on Aug. 10 granted 2d Lieut. Harry S. Adams, 23d Inf., under exceptional circumstances, and on the same date Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans, 5th Inf., was relieved from further duty in camp and ordered to proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.

The following officers were relieved from duty at camp on Aug. 12, 1906, in order to enable them to comply with par. 2, S.O. 163, W.D., current series: Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. William T. Merry, 23d Inf.; Duncan J. Major, jr., 14th Inf.; Alden C. Knowles, 13th Inf.; Edwin J. Nowlen, 1st Inf., and Shelby C. Leasure, 20th Inf.

The 1st Regiment of Connecticut, Colonel Schulze, arrived on August 12. The 4th Maryland, Colonel Macklin, and the 5th Maryland, Colonel Warfield, arrived on Aug. 13.

General Riggs, Adjutant General of Maryland, spent several days in camp, and General Frost, commander of the Connecticut Militia, was also present.

The camp is a healthy one, and at no time has the number of cases of sickness shown an increase, and the sick report on Aug. 15 shows but fifty-three cases, no one of which is serious.

Chaplain Joseph H. Sutherland, 23d U.S. Inf., was thrown by his horse Aug. 15 and severely injured. At

the hospital later his condition was reported as being favorable.

The provisional brigade were, on Aug. 11, organized for instruction as follows: 1st Brigade, Col. Philip Reade, 23d Inf., commanding; 23d U.S. Infantry, 4th Md. 2d Brigade, Col. C. D. Cowles, 5th Inf., commanding; 5th U.S. Inf.; 5th Md. 3d Brigade, Col. L. C. Allen, 12th Inf., commanding; 12th U.S. Inf.; 1st Conn.

The usual drills were ordered beginning with simpler movements and extending to the more advanced, including advance guards, outpost duty, day and night scouting and patrolling, and problems of attack and defense.

## FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON CAMP.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Aug. 12, 1906.

Major Gen. Will J. McKee, of the Indiana Guard, accompanied by Gen. George W. Powell, Q.M.G., and Capt. Guy A. Boyle and other members of his staff, visited the post Aug. 8. In company with Major Hunter Liggett, U.S.A., they looked over the ground to be occupied by the Indiana troops during their stay at Fort Harrison from Aug. 11 to 18. The Michigan troops left on Aug. 11 after a strenuous week.

The U.S. Signal Corps have been doing excellent work here, especially after the tornado of the other evening, which put all the wires out of service and leveled the great majority of tents of the encampment. The Signal Corps had its members out all night, and by the following morning had nearly completed the reconstruction of lines. In Captain Cunningham the Signal Corps has an officer of untiring energy and push, knowing no fatigue and not asking of his men harder work than he is willing to undergo himself.

Capt. John L. De Witt, 20th Inf., was on Aug. 8 relieved from duty at camp and ordered to his proper station at Chicago, Ill.

The following officers were relieved from duty at camp Aug. 11, in order to enable them to report at the Staff College, Fort Leavenworth: Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th Cav.; Capt. Seaborn G. Chiles, 11th Inf.; Capt. Arthur L. Conger, 29th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Walter Krueger, 23d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Kerr T. Riggs, 14th Cav.

In order to avoid the possibility of ball cartridges being used by mistake by some careless men, who might have them on their persons against orders, General Carter has issued instructions that hereafter in all exercises involving the use of blank ammunition troops will be carefully instructed not to aim at individuals or lines, but high and in general direction of opponents, this to lessen chances of accidental injury. As it was found that enlisted men frequently went to Indianapolis wearing their pistols, General Carter directed that the practice be discontinued and that the Provost Marshal arrest enlisted men not on duty who attempt to go to the city wearing revolvers.

The brigade of Indiana was on Aug. 13 assigned to duty with the Provisional Division as follows:

Second Brigade—Col. H. B. Smith, 2d Indiana, commanding; 1st, 2d and 3d Indiana Inf., Divisional Artillery—Artillery Battalion, Indiana (Batteries A and B), Signal Corps—Signal Corps Company, Indiana, Hospital Corps—Hospital Corps Company, Indiana.

The following officers of the Army were selected to act in an advisory capacity as instructors for the battalions of regiments of Indiana: Capt. T. A. Pearce, 28th Inf.; E. G. Owenshine, 28th Inf.; D. F. Keller, 27th Inf.; 1st Lieut. O. S. Eskridge and C. G. Bickham, 27th Inf.; Capt. G. H. B. Smith, B. T. Simmons and J. F. Wilkinson, 1st Lieut. Collin H. Ball and 2d Lieut. E. J. Bloom, 4th Inf.

First Lieut. James P. Robinson, A.C., was on Aug. 13 relieved from duty at camp to return to Fort Sheridan, Ill., to comply with War Department orders.

In view of extraordinary circumstances, leave for seven days was granted to Capt. John S. Switzer, 4th Inf., on Aug. 13.

## CAMP NEAR AUSTIN, TEXAS.

General McCaskey on Aug. 15 ordered the division to be organized as follows:

First Brigade—Col. Le Roy Brown, 26th U.S. Inf.; 26th U.S. Inf., Battalion New Mexico N.G., Battalion Arizona N.G., Battalion Louisiana N.G.

Texas National Guard, Major Gen. William H. Stacey, Texas, commanding. First Brigade—Col. Henry Hutchings, 1st Texas. 1st Texas and 2d Texas. Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. Thomas Scurry, Texas. 3d Texas and 4th Texas.

Divisional Cavalry—Major Charles H. Watts, 5th Cav. 1st U.S. Cav., headquarters and eleven troops; 5th U.S. Cav., headquarters and one squadron; squadron cavalry, Texas; troop cavalry, New Mexico, and troop cavalry, Louisiana.

Divisional Field Artillery—Major Lotus Niles, A.C. 6th Battery and 15th Battery, U.S. Art., and battery field artillery, Texas.

Lieut. Col. Walter S. Schuyler, General Staff, Chief of Staff, chief umpire.

Cpts. Malin Craig and Herbert J. Brees, 1st Cav., and 1st Lieut. Leslie A. I. Chapman, 1st Cav., are assistants to the chief umpire.

Major J. F. Reynolds Landis, 6th Cav., and Capt. Joseph D. Leitch, 25th Inf., are senior umpires.

Capt. I. J. Carr, 28th Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. R. Standiford, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. F. S. Young, 23d Inf., were on Aug. 1 ordered to act.

On Aug. 11 there was a big review of the troops in camp. Gen. William S. McCaskey, U.S.A., reviewed the troops. He was joined in the review by Major Gen. W. H. Stacey, Brig. Gens. Thomas Scurry, John A. Hulen and A. P. Tarkington, the last the Adjutant General of New Mexico, and the others general officers of the Texas National Guard.

The Arizona battalion, consisting of Cos. B of Phoenix, C of Tempe, I of Flagstaff and H of Yuma, commanded by Major E. M. Lamson, left for home on Aug. 13.

During a severe wind and rain storm on Aug. 11 many tents were blown down.

Noting the decision of the Navy Department to repair the U.S.S. Gloucester instead of striking her from the active list of the Navy, the United States Navy League Journal retells the story of her part in the Spanish war, and remarks: "It certainly is a pleasure to all loyal citizens, who remember the glorious service that this valiant little craft performed at the battle of Santiago, that her name still appears on the list of vessels in active service, and it is hoped that many years will go by before it is stricken from the Register. Together with the Oregon the Gloucester will in future annals of our war with Spain stand as one of the most notable ships of a fleet that excited the admiration of the world."



## INTERPRETATION OF NAVY REGULATIONS.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte this week settled a controversy between the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department and the headquarters of the Marine Corps in a manner which, it is hoped, will prove satisfactory to both. It seems that last December Capt. Theodore H. Low, commanding the Marine Guard of the Brooklyn, addressed a letter to the Brigadier General, commandant of the Marine Corps, relative to increasing the Brooklyn's complement of marines. This letter was acted on by the Bureau of Navigation without reference to the commandant of the Marine Corps and returned to Captain Low. Strenuous objection was made to this method of procedure by Brigadier General Elliott, of the Marine Corps, who, it seems, had himself directed Captain Low to forward the above-mentioned communication regarding the complement of the Brooklyn. Captain Low was called on for an explanation by General Elliott, and under date of June 14 last wrote as follows:

"The original letter addressed by me to you requesting an increase in the marine guard of the ship was returned to me after being approved by the commanding officer of the ship and the squadron commander, disapproved by the Bureau of Navigation without being forwarded to you. In accordance with your verbal instructions some time in December I again forwarded this letter through official channels, requesting by indorsement that the letter be laid before you, to whom it was originally addressed."

Brigadier General Elliott, having received this explanation from Captain Low, referred the whole matter to the Secretary of the Navy under date of June 27 last by the following indorsement:

"It is requested that the Chief of Bureau of Navigation be directed to forward to these headquarters, if on file, the original letter referred to in the second paragraph of the within communication, which, as stated by the officer who wrote the same, was addressed to the undersigned and twice forwarded by him, and it is further requested that the necessary instructions be issued so that, in the future, communications addressed by officers of the Marine Corps to the undersigned and which, by the Regulations, are sent under cover to the Bureau of Navigation, be forwarded to their destination and not acted upon by said bureau without these headquarters having at least been given an opportunity to express its opinion on the letter involved as required by the Regulations."

"G. F. ELLIOTT, Brigadier General, Commandant."

In a long memorandum written under date of July 30 Rear Admiral George A. Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, explains the action taken by his bureau. He quotes from a decision of the Navy Department rendered on Sept. 18, 1905, upon the subject: "New Orleans: Berthing and messing of crew—Department fixed complement of Marine Guard at fifteen instead of forty-two." This decision, so it is claimed by Admiral Converse, clearly places with the Bureau of Navigation the duty of fixing the complements of ships. Admiral Converse says in conclusion:

"Notwithstanding this clearly expressed decision of the Department that the fixing of the complements of ships, including marines, was a matter with which the Bureau of Navigation was specifically charged by the Regulations, and of the Department's notification to the Brigadier General, commandant, to that effect, yet about three months later it appears from the statement of Captain Low that the Brigadier General, commandant, gave to him, a subordinate officer of his corps, an order relative to a similar matter, the execution of which would be contrary to the Department's decision and in violation of several articles of the Navy Regulations in regard thereto."

The final action of Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte on this matter is expressed in the following memorandum:

"The Department thinks that this incident has received attention disproportionate to its legitimate importance."

"The Department understands from the letter of Captain Low, bearing date of June 14, 1906; the indorsement of the Brigadier General, commandant of the Marine Corps, bearing date of June 27, 1906, and the memorandum of the Bureau of Navigation, bearing date of July 30, 1906, that the second letter addressed by Captain Low to the commandant of the United States Marine Corps, in December, 1905, was received by the Bureau of Navigation and forwarded to the headquarters of the Marine Corps on Dec. 9 last. It is not expressly stated in the lastly above-mentioned indorsement that the letter was received at the headquarters, but the Department assumes that it was, as the contrary is not stated, and, in any event, thinks its miscarriage in transmission is not a subject of sufficient consequence to require action by the Department after more than six months have passed."

"With respect to the first letter, bearing date some time in October, there seems to be no doubt that Captain Low should have addressed this letter to the commanding officer of the U.S.S. Brooklyn. On this point the language of Article 1068 of the Naval Regulations seems to be quite clear. The letter, not having been addressed as required in the Regulations, should have been returned by the commanding officer of the Brooklyn to Captain Low, to be rewritten as required by the Regulations. As this was not done, it should have been returned by the squadron commander to the commanding officer of the Brooklyn for appropriate action on his part, and, as this also was not done, it should have been, in strictness, returned by the Bureau of Navigation for the same purpose. The Department, however, considers it better that minor irregularities such as those attending the transmission of this letter, should be waived by the Bureau, as they were in this case, and action taken upon the subject-matter of such communications at once."

"The Bureau of Navigation, being authorized to determine the complement of all ships in commission, which undoubtedly includes the determination of the number of the marine guard, and having decided that no increase in the guard on board the U.S.S. Brooklyn was desirable, there was no necessity for it to forward this letter to the commandant of the Marine Corps for consideration or comment. The Department, however, is not to be understood as saying that there would have been any impropriety in such reference, and it deems the matter one which must be entrusted to the reasonable discretion of the authority having cognizance of the subject presented and authorized to take action thereon, which, in this instance, was the Bureau of Navigation. It might be alto-

gether appropriate to so refer such communication, even if the Bureau decided that no increase in the complement of marines was desirable, since, for the sake of illustration, the communication might contain, as reasons for the desired increase, statements as to the condition of the command or some of its members, which it would be eminently proper that the commandant of the corps should have called to his attention. So far, however, as the Department is informed as to the contents of this letter, from the papers submitted, it related merely to the number of marines on board the Brooklyn, and this was a subject as to which the Bureau of Navigation, under the Regulations, had final authority."

"The Department notes in the memorandum of the Bureau of Navigation the suggestion that the commandant of the Marine Corps is shown by the statement of Captain Low to have given the latter an order, the execution of which contravened the terms of several articles of the Naval Regulations, and was inconsistent with a previous decision of the Department on the subject under consideration. The Department does not consider it necessary to submit this portion of the memorandum to the Brigadier General, commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps, for comment and reply, as it seems clear to the Department that it is founded upon a misapprehension of the purpose of that officer's action. On learning, through his subordinate, that the latter had addressed him a letter, which, although forwarded through official channels, had been returned without delivery, he directed the said subordinate to send him another letter of the same tenor, with a special request that it be forwarded; the evident purpose of this direction was to present, in a form justifying reference to the Department, the question whether the first letter ought or ought not to have been delivered. There may be a difference of opinion as to whether any necessity or sufficient reason existed for this action, but the Department does not construe it as contravening the Regulations or indicating a disregard of the Department's action in the matter of the complement of the U.S.S. New Orleans, mentioned in the memorandum of the Bureau of Navigation."

"The Department considers that, beyond the expression of its view contained in the foregoing indorsement, no action on its part is necessary in the premises."

"The papers are returned to the Judge-Advocate General."

CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, Secretary."

## NEW RECORD FOR THE U.S.S. RALEIGH.

On the afternoon of July 11 the U.S.S. Raleigh left the harbor of Yokohama, Japan, for the purpose of testing a 5-inch gun and a trial speed for endurance. The vessel steamed all night in a calm sea, and after covering about ninety miles, on the morning of July 12 tested the gun, and at 7:30 a.m. all the boilers were connected up, and at 8 a.m. the ship crossed the line and the trial was on. The conditions for a record-breaking test were not favorable. The sea was rough and heavy, and half a gale was blowing, yet not a man from the ship's cook to the skipper, wanted to wait for favorable conditions.

The best record for the Raleigh up to date was 20.5 knots, which was made with the fleet July 30, 1903, in the Gulf of Pechili. At the end of the first hour seventeen knots were reeled off the log, and considering the bad weather it was good. At the end of the second hour eighteen knots were logged and the wind did not increase in force. The two preliminary hours had passed and now for the record speed. At the end of the first hour of record speed nineteen knots were recorded, and at the end of the second twenty knots. The watch was now relieved and the reliefs were for the record-breaking trial.

Eight enormous blowers, each making 600 revolutions a minute, were now started to compress the air to the fire rooms, and force the draught of the boilers. The engines responded like a horse to the lash. At the end of the third hour twenty-one knots were logged.

Still one hour was left, and it seemed impossible that the huge masses of steel vibrating in the two engine rooms could work any faster. Yet slowly, revolution by revolution, the speed increased until at the end of the fourth and final hour, the Raleigh crossed the line, making 21.5 knots, finishing the trial, and beating her previous best record by one full knot.

G. C. J.

## REWARDS FOR NAVY TARGET PRACTICE.

It is the practice of the Bureau of Navigation, after the annual report of record target practice has been compiled, to write letters of commendation to those officers whose turret or divisions made exceptionally high scores at the practice. The following is a copy of the letter written to Lieut. N. L. Jones, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Ohio, whose turret made the highest score of any 12- or 13-inch turret in the Navy at the recent practice:

Sir: The Bureau is pleased to note that the 12-inch turret under your command, U.S.S. Ohio, at the record target practice of 1906, attained the highest final merit of any 12- or 13-inch turret that competed in the practice. Also, that its score indicates such a degree of excellence that the right to wear the Navy "E" has been awarded to its crew. The Bureau therefore commends the zeal and ability displayed in the discharge of your duties as a turret officer. A copy of this letter has been placed on file with your record in the Navy Department.

Very respectfully,

These letters of commendation are, however, not confined to those officers whose turrets or divisions made the best scores. This year letters have been written to the following officers:

Twelve-inch (.40-caliber)—Lieuts. N. L. Jones, U.S.S. Ohio, and L. C. Palmer, U.S.S. Missouri, Navy "E." 12-inch (.35-caliber)—Ensign L. Brooks, U.S.S. Texas. Thirteen-inch (hydraulic)—Lieut. W. K. Wortman, U.S.S. Indiana. 13-inch (electric)—Ensign J. E. Otterson, U.S.S. Wisconsin.

Thirteen-inch with 8-inch superimposed—Ensign E. P. Finney, Midshipman W. T. Lightle and Midshipman G. W. Haines, U.S.S. Kearsarge, Navy "E." The late Lieut. J. M. Hudgins, U.S.S. Kearsarge, would have received such a letter had he survived the injury he received aboard the Kearsarge.

Eight-inch (electric)—Lieut. D. P. Mannix, U.S.S. Colorado, Navy "E." 6-inch B.L.R. (.50-caliber)—Ensign S. M. Robinson, U.S.S. Ohio, Navy "E." Midshipman B. McCandless, U.S.S. Maine; Midshipman J. S. Dowell, U.S.S. Ohio; Lieut. C. S. Kempff, U.S.S. Ohio; Ensign R. Wallace, U.S.S. Missouri; Ensign L. R. Leahy, U.S.S. Maine. 6-inch R.F. (.40-caliber)—Lieut. E. L. Bissett, U.S.S. Wisconsin. Two guns obtained the Navy "E." Capt. J. T. Rootes, U.S.M.C., U.S.S. Wisconsin; Lieut. J. H. Furse, U.S.S. Illinois; Lieut. W. M. Hunt, U.S.S. Alabama; Lieut. C. R. Miller, U.S.S. Baltimore; Ensign P. W. Foote, U.S.S. Baltimore, Navy "E."

Five-inch R.F. (.40-caliber)—Lieut. W. V. Tomb,

U.S.S. Kearsarge. Ensign C. W. Early, U.S.S. Raleigh, Navy "E." Ensign E. O. Fitch, U.S.S. Cincinnati. 4-inch R.F.—Ensign J. O. Fisher, U.S.S. Dolphin. 3-inch R.F.—Midshipman W. S. McClintic, U.S.S. Maryland, Navy "E." Capt. C. S. Hatch, U.S.M.C., U.S.S. Colorado. Midshipman L. C. Farley, U.S.S. Maryland, Navy "E." two guns. Midshipman J. M. Smealie, U.S.S. Maryland. Ensign D. Lyons, U.S.S. Baltimore, Navy "E." 6-pounder S.A.—Midshipman W. O. Spears, U.S.S. Wisconsin. Three guns obtained the Navy "E." Midshipman H. F. Leary, U.S.S. Kentucky. Two guns obtained the Navy "E." 1st Lieut. C. F. Williams, U.S. M.C., U.S.S. Raleigh.

Three-pounder R.F.—Ensign H. D. Cook, U.S.S. Pampana, Navy "E." Torpedoes—Lieut. A. Kautz, U.S.S. Missouri, Navy "E."

The Navy "E" is a badge to be worn on the sleeve by members of those turret and gun crews whose scores indicate a high degree of excellence. The Navy "E" is to be worn until the next record target practice. In addition to those guns named above that obtained the Navy "E" others were distinguished as follows in the division named:

The Pennsylvania—One 6-inch in the division of Lieut. J. R. Brady's. Kearsarge—One 5-inch, Lieut. A. Brownson's. Kentucky—One 5-inch, Ensign H. A. Baldrige's. Colorado—One 3-inch, Midshipman T. F. Caldwell's, and one 3-pounder, Capt. C. S. Hatch's, U.S.M.C. Baltimore—One 6-inch, Ensign M. H. Simon's. Marblehead—One 5-inch, Ensign I. C. Johnson, jr.'s. Raleigh—One 6-pounder, Gunner's Mate A. H. Vautier's. Stewart—One 3-inch, Lieut. R. C. Bulmer's. Paul Jones—One 6-pounder, Ensign M. S. Davis's. Perry—One 6-pounder, Ensign W. Bertholf's; also for torpedo score, Lawrence—One 6-pounder, Lieut. T. C. Hart's. Truxton—Two 6-pounders, Ensign J. V. Babcock's. Hopkins—One 6-pounder, Ensign M. G. Cook's.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

It had been decided that during 1906-1907 four armored vessels, seventeen destroyers (five ocean-going and twelve coastal) and twelve submarines would constitute the shipbuilding program of the British navy. This is to be now reduced by one armored vessel, three ocean-going destroyers and four submarines.

The Navy Department has decided to readvertise for bids to provide air compressors for the navy yard at Charleston, S.C. One of the three competitors, whose bid was received too late, sets up the claim that its bid, which was the lowest one, was delayed in the mail.

In a rowing race for ten-oared cutters the crew of the cruiser Newark beat that of the cruiser Denver in the bay at Newport, R.I., Aug. 11. The course was three miles straightaway, and the Newark crew won by twenty-five lengths, or 2 min. and 8 sec. The Newark crew recently beat the crew of the Arkansas at New London. Betting was heavy and the seamen of the Newark won, it is estimated, more than \$500.

The torpedoboot Wilkes, Lieutenant McDowell commanding, arrived at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Aug. 9, from Solomon's Island, to get in readiness to sail from there with the Third Torpedoboot Flotilla, of which she will be the flagship, to join Admiral Evans's fleet on the New England coast. The flotilla will probably get under way from Norfolk about Aug. 15.

According to the London Times (Engineering Supplement), the British Admiralty spends for its armor about £100, which at the present rate of exchange is \$480. The contracts closed by the United States Navy Department a few weeks ago provide for a supply of armor for the Michigan and the South Carolina at \$345, or from \$100 to \$150 less than Great Britain has been in the habit of paying.

It is an interesting fact that four of the crack yachts participating in the races of the New York Yacht Club are of Tobin bronze. They are the Effort, owned by F. M. Smith, which won the King's Cup, as well as the Naval Academy Alumni Cup, and which was designed by H. F. Gielow and built the past spring by Robert Jacob at City Island, New York; the Neola, Westamoe and ex-cup defender Vigilant. All of them made good records throughout the cruise.

The enlisted complement of the armored cruiser division, consisting of the cruisers Colorado, West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, will be brought up to their maximum before the vessels sail for the Asiatic Station on Sept. 3 after the review in Oyster Bay. Orders have been issued by the Bureau of Navigation for 190 ordinary seamen and 150 coal passers to be sent to the armored cruisers from the Newport Training Station, and 160 ordinary seamen, with 130 coal passers, to be sent to the fleet from the Norfolk Station. These men are ordered to be aboard the armored cruisers by Aug. 23.

The Secretary of the Navy this week received a report of the board of naval officers appointed to meet at the New York Navy Yard to investigate the charge that bad meat is being furnished the Navy by the New York contractor. The board reported that, while the stories had been greatly exaggerated, there was some slight ground for them, inasmuch as inferior meat had been furnished on a few occasions since July 1 last, the date when the present contractor began to supply. It is the opinion of the Board that most of the complaint made can be traced to the month of June, when meat was being supplied under another contract. The board recommends that more rigid inspections be made in the future, and this has been approved by Secretary Bonaparte. The present contractor will be allowed to continue supplying meat until it is ascertained that a cancellation of his contract is necessary for the good of the Government.

A dredger owned by the Packard Company broke away from a tugboat in the Wallabout channel at the navy yard, New York, Aug. 15, and crashed into the armored cruiser Maryland, lying at the navy yard. A portion of the plating of the Maryland, it is reported, was damaged and two of the smaller guns were dismantled.

Comdr. A. B. Willits, U.S.N., head of the Steam Engineering Department of the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., has returned from an official visit to the Portsmouth, N.H., Navy Yard, relative to the construction of the machinery of the naval tugs Patuxent and Patapsco. The Patuxent is to be built at Norfolk, while the Patapsco is to be turned out by the Portsmouth, N.H., yard, and it is the desire of the Navy Department that the machinery of the vessels be identical. The work of laying down the lines of the Patuxent has already begun, and it is expected that she will be completed in a year.

The following was the degree of completion of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy on Aug. 1: Battleships: Virginia, —; Nebraska, 26; Georgia, 98.43; Connecticut, 97.60; Vermont, 90.5; Kansas, 85.8; Minnesota, 93.68; Mississippi, 60.83; Idaho, 59; New Hampshire,



50.3; South Carolina, —; Michigan, —. Armored cruisers: California, 94.6; South Dakota, 92.4; Tennessee, 100; Washington, 100; North Carolina, 53.87; Montana, 47.66. Protected cruisers: St. Louis, 99.22; Milwaukee, 97.9. Training ships: Cumberland, 95; Intrepid, 97.5. Scout cruisers, Chester, 40.80; Birmingham, 41.80; Salem, 42.6. Submarine torpedo-boats: No. 9, 81.7; No. 10, 69.3; No. 11, 81.3; No. 12, 65.1.

The protected cruiser St. Louis was, on Aug. 14, transferred to the Government at the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

The Moniteur de la Flotte gives an account of the maneuvers that are being carried out by the united French squadrons off the African coast. No great tactical problem was presented for solution, and the ships seem to have been occupied so far in carrying out various tactical exercises. "As to the problems proposed," writes M. Pierrel, "they may be regarded as solved beforehand. The two sides play with the cards exposed on the table. It is the mechanism of the game which is being studied, and much study is necessary, for the mechanism is complicated enough. Before one can hope to win one must first learn the necessary moves, and that is all that is to be done this year." The want of success which usually attends torpedo-boat attacks has been more marked than usual this year, on account of the clearness of the weather. The Northern Squadron, it would seem, has shown less precision than the Mediterranean ships in carrying out the various evolutions, and Admiral Fournier, the commander-in-chief, has issued a memorandum on the subject. "It is only fair to remark," writes M. Pierrel, "that the Northern Squadron is largely made up of consigned ships, which are less handy than the more modern battleships."

The Florentine section of the American Navy League at Florence, Italy, has sent a silk ensign to the American torpedo-boat Wilkes.

As the result of the falling of a red hot rivet into a can of asphaltum varnish on the torpedo-boat Worden, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, Aug. 10, Henry Shurman, head machinist in the construction and repair department of the navy yard, and three negroes, were burned, but are not dangerously injured. A fourth negro was very severely burned from the waist up, and it is feared fatally.

The tugs Uncas, Mercury, Harriet and Alert arrived at New London, Conn., Aug. 12, having the wrecked Government collier Nero in tow. The Nero ran on the rocks at Devil's Ditch, Block Island, a week ago, and was floated by the Scott Wrecking Company. The collier will be repaired at New York.

Seaman Fairfield, attached to the battleship Kentucky, fell from the fighting top to the main deck on that warship at Rockford, Mass., Aug. 10, and was probably fatally injured.

Commander Southerland, who is in command of the American fleet which is guarding the island of St. Domingo against revolutionary expeditions, has been warned to be on the lookout for parties which are expected to reach the island from Porto Rico or other neighboring islands.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Squadron, turned over the command to Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne at Seattle, Wash., Aug. 10. The transfer was made on the deck of the flagship Chicago. After the formalities had been observed the new Admiral was introduced to the officers of the ship and the old commander was then rowed ashore. The Admiral's barge was manned by the officers of the Chicago, with Capt. Charles J. Badger steering. Admiral Swinburne was attended by his flag lieutenant, E. T. Constien and L. R. Sargent attended Admiral Goodrich. The bay presented a gala appearance. The ships were decked out with flags and scores of small boats scouted around the war vessels. The docks were crowded with people anxious to view the ceremonies, and as the salutes were fired seven of the small Sound steamers pulled out with flags at their mastsheads and decks black with people.

The report of the board of officers upon the final trial trip of the battleship Rhode Island has been received at the Navy Department, and under it the ship has been accepted, but some changes are necessary. Some minor changes in the engines will be made by the contractors. The general condition of the ship received commendation.

The Secretary of the Navy sent to the President this week the court-martial case of Asst. Surg. Theodore N. Pease, who, with Asst. Surg. Harry Lee Brown, was recently tried in Washington, D.C., on the serious charge of having "cribbed" in his examination for promotion. Surgeon Pease was found guilty by the court "of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" and of "scandalous conduct" and was sentenced to be dismissed. It is understood that, through his attorneys, he put in his resignation and asked that it be accepted for the "good of the Service." The case was forwarded by Secretary Bonaparte, with a recommendation that his resignation be accepted in this way, and it is believed that the President has approved. Asst. Surg. Harry Lee Brown was found only partially guilty by the court and sentenced to be reduced fifteen numbers in his grade, which will delay his promotion for about ten months. Surgeon Brown admitted that he "communicated" during the examination, but the court attached no criminality to his action, as there was absolutely no evidence to show that he received any information to assist him in his examination. His sentence has been approved by the Secretary of the Navy, with the exception of the recommendation of the court that he be reprimanded. His reduction of numbers is considered ample punishment for his violation of the Regulations.

The battleship Illinois has gone to the New York Navy Yard for rather extensive repairs made necessary by her recent collision near Newport, R.I., with the battleship Alabama. It is estimated by the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department that these repairs will amount to \$10,000. Several of her propeller blades will have to be replaced and she will have to go in dry dock. It is said that her damages are very similar to those of the battleship Kentucky some six months ago, when that ship collided with another battleship in New York Harbor.

During the naval review at Oyster Bay on Sept. 3 the harbor defense monitors Arkansas, Florida, Nevada and Puritan will be painted white instead of the slate color which they have worn for so long. It has been decided that immediately after the review the Arkansas, Florida and Nevada will be put in reserve at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The Dubuque, Paducah, Newport and Scorpion, forming part of the mosquito fleet now patrolling the waters of Santo Domingo, are to be ordered home shortly after the mammoth review. The Yankee, Commander Southerland's vessel, is coming home from Dominican waters and will participate in the review. Immediately after the review the Tacoma is to go to Santo Do-

mingo and possibly the Cleveland or Des Moines. The Dixie has already gone to Dominican waters to replace the Yankee, and the Marietta went there some two months ago. It is understood that the Castine will also be put in commission at Portsmouth Navy Yard soon and ordered to Santo Domingo. The Dubuque and Paducah are to be ordered to the Portsmouth (N.H.) Navy Yard for general overhauling, and the Newport and Scorpion will in like manner be sent to the Boston Navy Yard.

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Charles J. Bonaparte.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.  
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

### VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

#### U. S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

##### FIRST SQUADRON.

###### First Division.

Send mail for ships of this division to New York city.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans).  
Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At Rockport, Mass.  
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton.  
At Rockport, Mass.  
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry.  
At Rockport, Mass.  
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow.  
At Rockport, Mass.

###### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander.

Send mail for ships of this division, except Illinois, to Portland, Me.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis).  
Capt. Samuel P. Comly. At Rockport, Mass.  
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Gottfried Blocklinger.  
At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Edward D. Taussig.  
At Rockport, Mass.  
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley.  
At Rockport, Mass.

###### Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson, Flotilla Commander.

The vessels of this flotilla are assigned to the 1st Squadron, U.S. Atlantic Fleet.  
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Merlyn G. Cook. Arrived Aug. 13 at Rockport, Mass.  
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas C. Hart. Arrived Aug. 13 at Rockport, Mass.  
MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. Arrived Aug. 13 at Rockport, Mass.  
WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward Woods. Arrived Aug. 13 at Rockport, Mass.  
TRUXTON (destroyer). Ensign John V. Babcock. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

##### SECOND SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander.

###### Fourth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division to navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson).  
Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Sidney A. Staunton. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Thomas C. McLean. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

##### THIRD SQUADRON.

###### Sixth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
NEWPORT (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo.  
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William Braunerreuther. At Santo Domingo City.  
DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Augustus F. Fechteler. At Santo Domingo City.  
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William F. Fullam. Arrived Aug. 10 at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo.  
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. At Macoris, Santo Domingo.  
SCORPION, C.G., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. Arrived Aug. 10 at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

###### Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis McDowell, Flotilla Commander.  
WILKES, T.B. Lieut. Willis McDowell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Arrived Aug. 16 at Newport, R.I.  
BLAKELEY, T.B. Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. Arrived Aug. 16 at Newport, R.I.  
DE LONG, Lieut. William S. Miller. Arrived Aug. 16 at Newport, R.I.  
RODGERS, T.B. Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
TINGEY, Ensign Alfred T. Brisbin. Arrived Aug. 16 at Newport, R.I.  
STOCKTON, T.B. Lieut. James H. Tomb. Arrived Aug. 16 at Newport, R.I.

###### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. J. H. Scrivener. At the naval coal depot, Bradford, R.I.  
ARETHUSA (water boat, merchant complement). George McDonald, master. At Lambert Point, Va.  
CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. John J. Knapp. Arrived Aug. 15 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. R. J. Easton, master. Sailed Aug. 16 from Monte Christi, Santo Domingo, for Guantanamo, Cuba.  
LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Whorley, master. At Portsmouth, N.H.  
MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. LeCain, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
NERO (collier), merchant complement. I. F. Shirliff, master. Arrived Aug. 13 at New London, Conn., for docking and repairs.  
YAKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. At Rockport, Mass.

##### PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander-in-Chief.

Address of squadron, except Marblehead, is in care of the Postmaster, Seattle, Wash.  
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne).  
Comdr. Charles J. Badger. Arrived Aug. 12 at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. De Witt Coffman. Arrived Aug. 14 at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. Arrived Aug. 17 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
PAUL JONES (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. John F. Marshall. Arrived Aug. 14 at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
PREBLE (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. Arrived Aug. 14 at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. Arrived Aug. 14 at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

###### Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier). Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

### UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage at domestic rates.

##### Battleship Squadron.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. Arrived Aug. 10 at Yokohama, Japan.  
MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Has been placed in reserve.  
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Franklin J. Drake. At Chefoo, China.

##### Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, G., 7 guns. Ensign Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.  
CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Chefoo, China.  
ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At Shanghai, China.  
HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. James C. Gillmore. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
QUIROS, Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Chefoo, China.  
VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Adolph Andrews. At Shanghai, China.  
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William L. Rodgers. At Canton, China.

##### First Torpedo Flotilla.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.  
Under command of Lieut. Clark H. Woodward.  
BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Adolphus E. Watson. Arrived Aug. 14 at Chefoo, China.  
BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. Arrived Aug. 14 at Chefoo, China.  
CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

##### Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James M. Helm. Arrived Aug. 14 at Cavite, P.I.  
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Robinson. Arrived Aug. 12 at Chefoo, China.  
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Alex Sharp. Sailed Aug. 11 from Yokohama, Japan, for Chefoo, China.  
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Cutler. At Tongku, China.  
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Yokohama, Japan.

##### Philippine Squadron.

RAINBOW. Comdr. John G. Quinby. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton.) Sailed Aug. 11 from Cavite for Chefoo, China.  
ARAYAT. Ensign Roland R. Riggs. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns. Midshipman William O. Spears. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
PARAGUA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Allen B. Reed. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

##### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. A. E. Gove, master. At Shanghai, China.  
IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At Chefoo, China.  
JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Guam.

##### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. Sailed Aug. 16 from New London, Conn., for the Potomac River.  
ATLANTA (barracks for torpedo men). Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.  
CAESAR (collier). J. S. Hutchinson, master. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.  
CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. At Buenos Ayres, Argentine. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benzon. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John T. Newton. At New London, Conn. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Bowyer. In the North River, New York city.  
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John C. Colwell. At New London, Conn. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William F. Halsey. At New London, Conn. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
DIXIE, C.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Herbert O. Dunn. Arrived Aug. 14 at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. Cruising in Long Island Sound. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
EAGLE, C.G. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
EAGRE. Sailing trainingship. At the navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.  
FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. Sailed Aug. 16 from New London, Conn., for the Potomac River. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.  
GLACIER. Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bennett. Sailed Aug. 15 from Cavite for Singapore. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
HARTFORD, C., 13 guns. Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
HIST, G. At Newport, R.I. Address there.  
HOBNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. James F. Carter. At Midway. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
LAWTON (transport). Comdr. John F. Parker. Sailed Aug. 14 from Cavite, P.I., for Hong Kong, China. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
LEBANON (collier and wreck destroyer). J. Merithew, master. At Lambert Point, Va.  
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert R. Couden. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
MASSASOIT (tug). At the naval station, Key West. Address there.  
MAYFLOWER. Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. Sailed Aug. 15 from Monte Christi, Santo Domingo, for Tompkinsville, N.Y. Address there.  
MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske. Cruising on the Southern Drill Grounds. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay. Send mail to Annapolis, Md.  
NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns. Capt. G. P. Colvocoresses. Cruising on the Southern Drill Grounds. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.  
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William W. Kimball. Arrived Aug. 11 at Newport, R.I. Address there.  
NINA. Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At naval training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.  
OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Btsn. F. Muller. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.  
PEORIA. Btsn. Walter J. Workman. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PISCATAQUA (tug). Btsn. Edward Allen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
POTOMAC (tug). Lieut. Alfred W. Hinds. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
PURITAN, M., 10 guns. Capt. Charles W. Bartlett. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Placed in commission Aug. 15.



**RESTLESS** (tender to Franklin). Bttn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**RHODE ISLAND**, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles G. Bowman. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

**SEVERN** (sailing ship). Lieut. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay. Send mail to Annapolis, Md. Address there.

**SIREN** (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**ST. LOUIS**, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher, to command. Ordered in commission at League Island, Pa.

**SYLPH**, C.G., 8 guns. Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At Oyster Bay, N.Y. Address there.

**TACOMA**, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James T. Smith. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

**TECUMSEH** (tug). Chief Bttn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

**TENNESSEE**, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Albert G. Berry. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

**TEXAS**, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Clark. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**TRITON** (tug). Bttn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

**UNCAS**. Chief Bttn. Edward J. Norcott. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

**VIRGINIA**, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Seaton Schroeder. At Rockland, Me. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

**WASHINGTON**, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. James D. Adams. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

**WASP**, C.G., 6 guns. Chief Bttn. Ernest Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

**WOLVERINE**, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Harbor Springs, Mich. Send mail to Detroit, Mich.

**WOMPATUCK**. Bttn. Herman P. Rahbush. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

**YANKEE**, C.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

**DAVIS**. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**FARRAGUT**. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**FOX**. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

**GRAMPUS** (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**HOLLAND** (submarine). Act. Gun. Emil Swanson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**MANLY**. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**McKEE**. At torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

**PIKE** (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**PORPOISE** (submarine). Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

**PERRY**. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**SHARK** (submarine). Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

**STRINGHAM**. Lieut. Albert H. McCarthy. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

**TALBOT**. At Annapolis, Md.

**VESUVIUS** (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Walton R. Sexton. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

#### TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission in command of Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At Norfolk Navy Yard. Torpedobats Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin; Somers, Bailey, Nicholson, Thornton, Shubrick, O'Brien, Porter; destroyer Stewart, and the submarine Moccasin and Adder.

#### FISH COMMISSION.

**ALBATROSS**. Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Sailed from Sanaulito, Cal., May 3, on a scientific expedition to Japan, via the Aleutian Islands. Commander Islands, Petropaulski and the Kurile Islands. Mail address is Yokohama, Japan, using foreign postage.

**FISH HAWK**. Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C. At Woods Hole, Mass.

#### TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.; Active, San Francisco, Cal.; Alice, Norfolk, Va.; Apache, New York; Chickasaw, New York; Fortune, Mare Island, Cal.; Hercules, Norfolk, Va.; Iwana, Boston, Mass.; Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.; Modoc, League Island, Pa.; Narkeeta, New York; Nezincost, Portsmouth, N.H.; Pawnee, Newport, R.I.; Pawtucket, Puget Sound, Wash.; Penacook, Guantanamo, Cuba (send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city); Pentucket, New York; Pontiac, New York; Powhatan, New York; Rapido, Cavite, P.I.; Rocket, Norfolk, Va.; Samoset, League Island, Pa.; Sebago, Charleston, S.C.; Sioux, Portsmouth, N.H.; Sotoyomo, Mare Island, Cal.; Standish, Naval Academy, Md.; Traffic, New York; Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.; Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.; Waban, Pensacola, Fla.; Wahnetta, Norfolk, Va.

#### STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

**ENTERPRISE** (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired.

The itinerary of the summer cruise of the Enterprise is as follows: Leave Gibraltar Aug. 7, 4 days at sea; arrive Algiers Aug. 11, 3 days in port. Leave Algiers Aug. 14, 9 days at sea; arrive Madeira Aug. 23, 8 days in port. Leave Madeira Sept. 1, 30 days at sea; arrive Provincetown Sept. 27-Oct. 1. Address from June 15 until Aug. 15, care U.S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. Letter postage to European countries five cents per half ounce.

**SARATOGA** (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired.

The following is the itinerary of cruise: Leave Southampton, England, August 8; leaves Cherbourg, France, August 23; leaves Funchal, Madeira, September 15; arrives Philadelphia, Pa., October 20. Address mail care Postmaster, New York.

**ST. MARY'S** (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hannus, retired. The St. Mary's is now on her summer cruise. She will visit Cadiz, Gibraltar and Madeira. Send mail in care of the Board of Education, Park avenue and Fifty-ninth street, New York city.

#### VESSELS LENT TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, New York city; Dorothea, Chicago, Ill.; Elfrida, New Haven, Conn.; Gopher, Duluth, Minn.; Essex, Cleveland, Ohio; Granite State, New York city; Hawk, Cleveland, Ohio; Huntress, Camden, N.J.; Inca, Fall River, Mass.; Keystone State, Philadelphia, Pa.; Marion, San Francisco, Cal.; Miantonomoh, Baltimore, Md.; Oneida, Washington, D.C.; Oriole, Baltimore, Md.; Pinta, San Francisco, Cal.; Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.; Puritan, Washington, D.C.; Shearwater, Philadelphia, Pa.; Stranger, New Orleans, La.; Yantic, Detroit, Mich.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.O., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C., cruiser; G., gunboat, and O.G., converted gunboat; T.B., torpedoboot.

#### MEMORANDUM.

Constituting a board to consider existing laws affecting the commissioned personnel of the naval establishment.

Navy Department, Washington, Aug. 16, 1906.

It is ordered by the Department this 15th day of August, 1906, that a board be appointed to consist of Hon. Truman H. Newberry, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, president; Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, U.S.N.; Capt. Charles E. Vreeland, U.S.N.; Comdr. Harry H. Hosley, U.S.N.; Comdr. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. William S. Sims, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. Emil Theiss, U.S.N.

A suitable person will be designated by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy to serve as recorder.

It shall be the duty of the board to carefully consider existing laws affecting the commissioned personnel of the naval establishment of the United States and to recommend such addi-

tions thereto, omissions therefrom, and changes therein as will in the judgment of the said board tend to promote efficiency and economy, and will be also consonant with justice and an equitable regard for the interests of those thereby affected. The said recommendations of the said board, in so far as approved, after due consideration by the Department, will form the basis of recommendations as to legislation in the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy.

The board is hereby directed to submit its aforesaid recommendations in the following separate reports, namely:

First.—A report of recommendations affecting the officers of the line of the Navy only.

Second.—A report of recommendations affecting officers of any one or more of the Staff Corps of the Navy or of the United States Marine Corps, whether the same do or do not affect officers of the line of the Navy, also.

Third.—A report of recommendations affecting the organization, powers, or duties, as now fixed by law, of any bureau or office of the Department or of the commandant of the United States Marine Corps, whatever might be the other or further effects of the said recommendations if adopted.

The second and third of the three lastly above mentioned reports are to be submitted to the Department not later than November 9, 1906; the first of the same is to be submitted not later than Nov. 19, 1906. Should any member, or members, of the board be unwilling to sign any report approved by a majority thereof the Department will expect a full statement of his or their reasons for such dissent in the form of a minority report.

CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, Secretary.

S.O. 18, JULY 2, 1906, NAVY DEPT.

Publishes the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 13, 1907, and for other purposes.

S.O. 20, AUG. 8, 1906, NAVY DEPT.

Announces the death of Rear Admiral Charles Jackson Train, U.S.N., at Chefoo, China, on Aug. 4, 1906, and publishes his record, which we have previously noted.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 10.—Capt. C. W. Bartlett detached Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to command Puritan.

Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Miller detached duty as inspector of equipment William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; to the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding Co., Newport News, Va., in connection with Minnesota, and duty as executive officer on board that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. McGrann to Puritan as executive officer.

Lieut. J. C. Kress leave revoked; to temporary duty in charge of the Navy Recruiting Station, Buffalo, N.Y., then home and wait orders.

Lieut. A. MacArthur to the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 15, 1906.

Lieut. F. H. Brumby orders to command Whipple revoked; to Puritan as navigator.

Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, Ensigns H. Powell, R. C. Davis and L. E. Morgan to Puritan.

Ensign W. D. Puleston when discharged treatment Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., to Maryland.

Surg. J. M. Moore to Puritan.

Paymr. H. H. Balthis detached Bureau Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Puritan.

Chief Bttn. J. J. Holden detached Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to command Potomac.

Paymr. Clk. F. E. Shute appointment as paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa, revoked.

AUG. 11.—Capt. W. A. Marshall and E. F. Qualtrough commissioned captains in the Navy from July 1, 1906.

Comdr. B. T. Walling to the navy yard, New York, N.Y., as equipment officer of that yard.

Comdr. E. E. Hayden commissioned a commander in the Navy from July 1, 1906.

Comdr. C. C. Marsh commissioned a commander in the Navy from July 22, 1906.

Comdr. J. H. Shipley commissioned a commander in the Navy from June 29, 1906.

Comdrs. J. E. Craven and J. Hood commissioned commanders in the Navy from July 1, 1906.

Lieut. Comdr. F. A. Traut, R. D. Hasbrouck, G. C. Davison, S. E. Moss and P. Symington commissioned lieutenant commanders in the Navy from July 1, 1906.

Lieut. Comdr. W. D. Brotherton commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from May 26, 1906.

Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Day commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from June 12, 1906.

Lieut. Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from July 22, 1906.

Lieut. Comdr. F. R. Payne and Y. Stirling commissioned lieutenant commanders in the Navy from July 1, 1906.

Lieut. P. Foley unexpired portion of leave and orders to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., revoked; to Puritan as senior engineer officer.

Lieuts. E. A. Brooks, J. V. Babcock and G. W. S. Castle commissioned lieutenants in the Navy from June 7, 1906.

Ensign J. J. Hannigan when discharged from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to home and wait orders.

Surg. E. G. Parker commissioned a surgeon in the Navy from March 24, 1906.

Asst. Surgs. J. M. Minter and J. O. Downey appointed assistant surgeons from Aug. 1, 1906.

Civil Engr. J. S. Shultz commissioned a civil engineer in the Navy from Feb. 2, 1906.

Second Lieut. R. E. Rowell, U.S.M.C., appointed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from Aug. 3, 1906.

Chief Bttn. A. B. Irelan commissioned a chief boatswain in the Navy from Aug. 31, 1905.

Carr. H. G. Elkins, retired placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy from Aug. 8, 1906, in conformity with the provisions of Sec. 1453 of the R.S.

AUG. 12.—SUNDAY.

AUG. 13.—Lieut. H. L. Wyman detached Denver; to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. W. G. Mitchell detached Cleveland; to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. C. P. Snyder detached Newark; to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Capt. W. E. Coyle, U.S.M.C., resignation as a captain in the U.S. Marine Corps accepted to take effect Aug. 14, 1906.

AUG. 14.—Capt. W. H. Reeder unexpired portion of leave revoked; to the navy yard, New York, N.Y., duty as captain of the yard.

Comdr. W. P. White to the naval training station, Newport, R.I., Sept. 1, 1906, for court-martial duty.

Lieut. E. Woods detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to command Whipple.

Lieut. A. Buchanan detached U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Tennessee.

Ensign F. H. Potet detached Maryland; to Chicago for duty as aide on the staff of the commander-in-chief U.S. Pacific Squadron.

Midshipman I. C. Shute detached West Virginia; to Washington.

Midshipman E. L. McSheehy detached Washington; to West Virginia.

Passed Asst. Paymr. P. J. Willett commissioned a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from May 4, 1906.

First Lieut. B. A. Lewis, U.S.M.C., commissioned a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from May 4, 1906.

Chief Bttn. J. Dowling detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Puritan.

Pharm. E. T. Morse detached naval station, Cavite, P.I., etc.; to home and wait orders.

Paymr. Clk. E. L. Cary appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty at the naval station, New Orleans, La.

AUG. 15.—Capt. J. N. Hemphill detached navy yard, New

York, N.Y., etc.; to duty as president of the Board of Inspection and Survey, Washington, D.C.

Comdr. G. R. Clark detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to command Texas.

Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Plunkett detached Texas; to the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., duty in connection fitting out Georgia, and duty on board that vessel as executive officer when commissioned.

Lieut. H. I. Cone detached naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I., etc.; to the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va., duty connection fitting out Minnesota, and duty as senior engineer officer on board that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. A. W. Hinds detached naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md., etc.; to command Potomac.

Lieut. P. Foley detached Puritan; to home and wait orders.

Ensign L. E. Morgan to Puritan as senior engineer officer.

Passed Asst. Paymr. N. W. Grant to the navy yard, New York, N.Y., for duty as assistant to the officer in charge of the Navy Pay Office, also duty in charge of allotments and disbursements.

War. Mach. L. H. Wentworth, detached works Babcock and Wilcox Company, Bayonne, N.J., etc.; to Tennessee.

War. Mach. C. A. Rowe detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to the works of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., duty connection fitting out Vermont, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Pharm. F. W. Breck detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to the naval medical supply depot, naval station, Cavite, P.I.

AUG. 16.—Lieut. D. P. Mannix detached Colorado; to home and await orders.

Lieut. G. E. Gelm detached Severn; to the Maryland.

Ensign L. J. Wallace detached Maryland; to the Washington.

Ensign C. E. Brillhart detached Whipple; to the Maryland.

Ensign W. H. Toss detached Scorpion; to the Wabash, navy yard, Boston; thence to the Georgia when commissioned.

Ensign C. E. Smith detached Maryland; to navy yard, Norfolk.

Midshipman J. J. London detached Pennsylvania; to the Eagle.

Midshipmen T. G. Ellison and W. E. Eberle detached Pennsylvania; to the Colorado.

Midshipman R. P. R. Neilson detached West Virginia; to the Washington.

Midshipman J. W. Wilcox, jr., detached West Virginia; to the Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa.; thence to the St. Louis when commissioned.

Midshipman C. S. Graves detached Chicago; to Princeton.

Gun. F. A. McGregor detached naval station, Culebra; to Washington, D.C.; Oct. 1 examination for retirement, then home and await orders.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUG. 9.—Second Lieuts. Sidney S. Lee, Robert Tittoni and Ross E. Rowell are ordered to report to brigadier general commandant U.S.M.C. on Aug. 23, 1906.

Capt. John G. Muir, retired, assigned to active duty and directed to report to commandant, navy yard, League Island, Pa., for duty as judge advocate of a general court-martial.

AUG. 10.—Capt. Henry C. Davis from headquarters, U.S. M.C., to duty at the marine barracks, Washington, D.C.

AUG. 11.—Capt. Henry L. Roosevelt, asst. Q.M., granted leave from Aug. 13 to 23, 1906, both inclusive.

First Lieut. Davis B. Wills from duty with Marine Corps rifle team, and to proceed to Norfolk, Va., and resume duties there.

AUG. 13.—Capt. Norman G. Burton, asst. Q.M., to proceed to headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D.C., report to Q.M., Marine Corps, for consultation. Duty completed, return to marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., and resume present duties.

First Lieut. Davis B. Wills granted two weeks' leave from Aug. 13.

AUG. 14.—Order Aug. 8, 1906, to Capt. William R. Caryle, revoked. Detached immediately from U.S.S. Tennessee.

Capt. William R. Coyle resignation as a captain in the U.S. Marine Corps accepted, to take effect Aug. 14, 1906.

Capt. Harold C. Reisinger, 2d Lieut. Bennet Puryear, jr., William C. Wise, jr., William D. Smith and Philip H. Torrey ordered to proceed to Sea Girt, N.J., and report on Sept. 1, 1906, to executive officer, national competition, for duty as range officer.

First Lieut. Howard H. Kipp granted extension of leave to include Aug. 23, 1906.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

The following Revenue Cutter Service orders have been issued:

AUG. 10.—Chief Engr. E. P. Webber leave extended ten days.

AUG. 11.—Capt. C. H. McLellan granted thirty days' leave to commence Aug. 15.

AUG. 13.—First Lieut. S. M. Landrey leave extended fifteen days.

Aug. 15.—Chief Engr. C. A. McAllister granted ten days' leave to commence Aug. 17.

Capt. D. F. Tozier granted ten days' leave.

Chief Engr. J. H. Chalker granted thirty days' leave to commence Sept. 6.

Chief Engr. H. L. Boyd granted fifteen days' leave to commence Aug. 17.

The Treasury Department on Aug. 10 received a telegram from Captain Hamlet, of the revenue cutter Thetis, regarding the new island that has been formed in the Bogosof group about 150 miles northwest of Unalaska. Captain Hamlet reports that he visited the vicinity of the island on July 20 and is of the opinion that it was thrown up about July 10. He states that he could not get very close to it on account of the lava that was issuing apparently from the fissures in the island.

#### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Lieut. W. E. Atlee. San Juan, P.R.

APACHE—Capt. J. F. Wild. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—Lieut. A. J. Henderson. At Port Townsend, Wash.

ITASCA—At Arundel Cove, Md.

BEAR—Capt. F. Tuttle. San Francisco, Cal.

BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland. At Newbern, N.C.

CALUMET—Capt. F. H. Newcomb in charge. At New York.

CHASE—(practice ship). Capt. W. E. Reynolds. On practice cruise.

COLFAX—Station ship. At Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Capt. H. D. Smith. At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—Capt. J. L. Shil. New London, Conn.

FESENDEEN—Capt. H. Emery. Key West, Fla.

FORWARD—At Arundel Cove, Md., for repairs.

GOLDEN GATE—Lieut. F. G. Dodge. At San Francisco.

GRANT—Capt. W. F. Kilgore. At Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM—Capt. K. W. Perry. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs. At Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—Lieut. F. G. Dodge. At San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Capt. F. H. Newcomb in charge. At New York.

McCULLOCH—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. On Alaska cruise.

MACKINAC—Lieut. C. E. Johnston. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck, jr. At New York.

MANNING—Lieut. W. F. Joyner. Honolulu, T.H.

MOHAWK—Capt. B. L. Reed. At New York.

MORRILL—Capt. E. C. Chaytor. At Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Moore. Philadelphia, Pa.

PERRY—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. On Alaska cruise.

RUSH—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. On Alaska cruise.

SEMINOLE—Capt. J. H. Quinan. At Baltimore, Md.

THETIS—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. On Arctic cruise.

TUSCARORA—Capt. T. D. Walker. At Milwaukee, Wis.

WINDOM—Capt. P. W. Thompson. Galveston, Texas.

WINOY—Capt. A. P. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. J. M. Moore. Philadelphia.

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## CONTROL OF NAVY TUGS BY MARINES.

Navy Department, Washington, Aug. 11, 1906.

In the matter of the request by the Quartermaster of the U.S. Marine Corps for authority to purchase a suitable tug, at a cost not exceeding \$20,000, for use in the transportation of provision supplies in the Philippines:

The fifth endorsement on the above mentioned request raises two questions involving (1) the legality, and (2) the expediency of the action desired. The former of these two questions is of considerable interest, especially in view of the great increase which there has been of late years, not only in the force of the U.S. Marine Corps, but in the scope of its action. The statutes relating to that Corps were undoubtedly, in large part, enacted with a view to conditions which have been profoundly modified, and their application to circumstances so widely differing from those contemplated by the legislative power when they were framed, requires not only a fair consideration of these altered circumstances, but a resort to the canons of construction established by the courts in dealing with similar questions. The Supreme Court of the United States has said: "It is a familiar rule that a thing may be within the letter of the statute and yet not within the statute because not within its spirit nor within the intention of its makers." (Holy Trinity Church vs. U.S. 143 U.S., p. 459.)

It is with this rule in mind that we must construe U.S.R.S. Sec. 1617. The language of that section is: "No officer of the Marine Corps shall exercise command over any navy yard or vessel of the United States." This statute became law in 1834, and it is quite safe to say that the Congress which enacted it did not, and, in the nature of things, could not, have had in contemplation a situation such as exists at present in the Philippines with respect to the brigade of marines stationed at Olongapo. It is unquestionable that the tug proposed to be bought, whatever her status with respect to the Navy, would be a "vessel of the United States," just as an Army transport, a revenue cutter, or a light house tender is a vessel of the United States, but would she be such a vessel of the United States as Congress had in contemplation at the time when this law was enacted? The Department cannot think that Congress intended to forbid an officer of marines to have, under his command, an ordinary and customary instrument for the transportation of supplies for his men, merely because this instrumentality consisted of some sort of vessel, and was the property of the United States. It is obvious that if an officer of marines, whatever his rank, cannot have command over this tug, he cannot have command over a ferryboat or a barge, or anything which could be included under the term "vessel," provided it was public property. If it were necessary to find in the words of the act a warrant for construction which the Department thinks should be put upon it, the word "Navy" might be regarded as understood before "vessel," having been expressed before "yard," just as the words "of the United States" are evidently to be understood after "yard," being expressed after "vessel." The statute would then read: "No officer of the Marine Corps shall exercise command over any navy yard of the United States or navy vessel of the United States."

The Department, however, prefers to rest its decision on the broader ground that the circumstances under which the Act of 1834 became law, and the reasons of public policy which caused its enactment, indicate that by the term "vessel of the United States," as there used, the Congress intended to designate a commissioned ship of the Navy, including, of course, any boat or other appurtenance of such vessel. In the present instance, the proposed tug would be a mere substitute for a train of pack animals or other legitimate means of land transportation, and the Department thinks that her purchase and use would not be forbidden by the section in question.

It is, however, further stated in the fifth endorsement that the purchase of this tug and her use in the method suggested would contravene the provisions of Articles 1671 and 1689 N.R., and also the general principle of military law that a subordinate shall not be entrusted with authority over anything not subject to the control of his superior. The Department thoroughly endorses the statement of the fifth endorsement that the Marine Corps is "a part of the naval forces of the country," and, as such, subject to the Naval Regulations, so far as applicable to it, and to the general principles of military organization, but it does not understand that this tug is intended to be permanently attached to a navy yard, nor that it is to be removed from the jurisdiction of such officers as are the superiors of the one under whose control the tug is intended to be placed. Any superior of the commander of the marine brigade could direct the method of employment of this tug just as he could the use of any portion of the force under the orders of the same brigade commander. The Department does not find any sufficient reason, therefore, to question the legality of the proposal that the tug in question be purchased, it being, of course, understood that it would have a civilian crew and be merely an auxiliary.

The Department has stated its views on the foregoing questions at length because these questions are of much intrinsic interest, and their determination might become necessary in connection with matters of much greater practical importance. With regard to the question of expediency, however, the Department approves of the views expressed by the Bureau of Navigation in its fifth endorsement above quoted. The situation of affairs at Olongapo has been hitherto necessarily more or less unsatisfactory, by reason of the transitional and unsettled condition of things there. The Department thinks it would be advisable to wait the result of the arrangements for transport described in the fifth endorsement before incurring the expense incident to this proposal, and undertaking what would be, in some respects, a novel experiment.

The Department, therefore, disapproves the recommendation of the quartermaster of the U.S. Marine Corps at this time, with leave to renew this application after a reasonable time, should this be deemed advisable.

CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, Secretary.

## TRADE AND BRITISH NAVAL MANEUVERS.

From the London Engineer, July 13.

The naval maneuvers being now over, it is comparatively easy to read at least one main lesson they enforce. Briefly reviewed, they were split into three stages, of which only the last was made public property. Stage one imagined "the eve of war," but was probably designed to exercise shore defenses rather than to teach any particular lessons as to strategy. The principal incidents were attacks upon bases, and of these that on Portsmouth appears to have been unpleasantly successful. Cruisers and destroyers attacked this harbor, and their boats in some way succeeded in penetrating the defenses unseen and in blowing up the boom and the dock entrances without opposition from the defenders. Some satisfaction is sought in the plea that it "probably could not have been done in real war," but the suggestion is inevitable that the defense of our first naval base is not ideal. The rest of the operations were too involved to follow—that is with the details available for publication. The second stage was devoted to tactical exercises which need no reference here; the third touched the vital question of our trade in war time.

The situation was approximately as follows: England was "British," the hostile (Blue) side was given Scotland, Ireland and Lagos, with bases at Berehaven, Alderney, Queenstown and Lagos. A parallelogram of ocean extending from Scilly to Gibraltar was marked out as the British trade area, upon which sailed a number of slow merchant ships that had agreed to participate, and a variety of destroyers and gunboats which had been directed to simulate merchant craft. On these the Blue ships were directed to operate under the command of Admiral Sir William May, while defense was entrusted

to Admiral Sir Arthur Wilson, with a force approximately three times that of the attackers.

Starting from Berehaven with his entire fleet and using his battleships as cruisers to the extent of fitting dummy funnels to the King Edwards in the hopes that they might be taken for vessels of the county class, Admiral May swept south toward Lagos in three lines, 130 miles apart and 30 miles between ship and ship. In doing this he seems to have failed to strike the trade route, and some of his vessels met no merchantmen at all for days. Meanwhile Admiral Wilson went south in pursuit, and after a series of small encounters drove Admiral May's battleships, less the three slowest, away to the north. Lord Charles Beresford at the same time hunted for the principal Blue cruisers, which, under Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, sought trade off Cape St. Vincent. It is stated by correspondents with the squadron that Prince Louis received contradictory orders, and once at least was taken from his cruising ground for purposes having nothing to do with commerce war. Thus delayed he coaled at Lagos half a day late. He was further hampered by certain of his cruisers breaking down, and was finally decoyed into a trap from which only three of his cruisers, one of them disabled, escaped. Admiral May, scattered, one of his best battleships broken down with boiler troubles, was driven from the trade route, and when operations ended was "ravaging" the British coast outside the exact trade area, but inside the field of the maneuvers.

Told thus briefly, the story is a not very glorious record for the hostile fleet. It can hardly be described as a "best possible," even against the heavy odds that existed. One thing, however, has been somewhat ignored by two sections of critics—by those who hold the Mahan doctrine that commerce attack can do no serious harm, and by those who advocate naval reductions. Neither section, so far as we can gather, has paid any attention to the cardinal fact that Admiral May accounted for at least 30 per cent. of the "commerce" involved—an artificially small commerce, be it noted. In actual war the fact that Admiral Wilson had driven most of his ships—by no means all—from one small section of the seas would in no way have prevented the destruction of Hull, Tyneside and a score of other places. We have no desire to pose as alarmists. It is not our mission. But facts are facts, and no unprejudiced observer can ignore the obvious lessons that under modern conditions an inferior fleet can do immense mischief, theories to the contrary notwithstanding. Of the genius of Admiral Wilson there can be no question, yet with the best will in the world he failed to destroy more than one-third of the enemy or to protect more than 70 per cent. of commerce in a very restricted area. Even though luck was with him he failed. That he had luck on his side is beyond question. It was circumstances other than war which deprived Admiral May of such important fighting units as the New Zealand and the Black Prince at critical moments, when their presence would have been invaluable. Yet, hampered as he was, his operations, had they been really hostile, would have created no small panic throughout the country. That, in face of such a lesson, in face of the scarcely veiled intention of one foreign power to dispute with us the mastery of the seas, there should be a considerable section of politicians bent upon naval reductions, appears incredible. The maneuvers, whatever they were designed to show, have proved with unexpected emphasis that our fleet is not strong enough to protect trade under the peculiar conditions of modern war.

## MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 10, 1906.

The first of the monthly hops which the officers of Mare Island are planning to give from now on was held on the evening of Saturday, the 4th, and a very pleasant and successful affair it was. Although there are no ships here at this time, there were a large number of guests present, including many from San Francisco, and, as usual, the presence of outsiders added much to the success of the evening. The sail loft where the dance was held was particularly attractive with its decorations of flags and pennants. Capt. and Mrs. Alexander McCrackin received the guests, among whom were Med. Dir. and Mrs. R. C. Persons, Miss Persons, the Misses Julia and Pauline Persons, Comdr. and Mrs. C. F. Pond, Miss E. K. Pond, Mrs. Schafter, Miss Schafter, Surg. and Mrs. A. W. Dunbar, Chaplain and Mrs. A. A. McAlister, Miss Clotilde Williams, Asst. Surg. and Mrs. W. E. Schaller, Dr. Lee, Miss Gertrude Russell, of San Francisco; Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. White, U.S.M.C.; Miss Edson Bergen, of San Francisco; Lieut. and Mrs. S. L. Graham, Miss Eleanor Phelps, of Oakland; Med. Dir. and Mrs. Frank Anderson, Miss Sarah Collier, of San Francisco; Miss Dorothy Anderson, Naval Constr. and Mrs. H. A. Evans, Mrs. Menefee, Miss Louise Menefee, Lieut. and Mrs. R. S. Douglass, Lieut. S. M. Brewster, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. A. H. O'Leary, U.S.M.C.; Civil Engr. H. H. Rousseau, Asst. Naval Constr. S. M. Henry, P.A. Paymr. J. F. Kutz, Asst. Naval Constr. R. D. Gatewood, Howard McCrea, of Vallejo; Richard Harrison, and Reginald Norris, of San Francisco, and several others.

On Thursday evening, the 2d, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Henry W. Lyon entertained at dinner. The decorations were entirely in pink and white and were extremely pretty. A large bowl of sweet peas in these delicate shades formed the centerpiece, while at each end of the table were placed small vases filled with maidenhair ferns and sweet peas. The guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Alexander McCrackin, Capt. and Mrs. Giles B. Harber, Comdr. and Mrs. Charles F. Pond, Miss Elizabeth Keith Pond, Miss Norris, of the Presidio; Lieut. Col. Lincoln Karmany, U.S.M.C., and Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez.

Miss Sarah Collier, who was the guest of Mrs. Frank Anderson over the week end, returned to her home in San Francisco on Monday. Med. Dir. and Mrs. Anderson had as their guests from Saturday until Monday Messrs. Reginald Norris and Richard Harrison, of San Francisco.

Lieut. Earl H. Ellis, U.S.M.C., who has been stationed at the barracks here for a couple of years, has left for Des Moines, where he has been ordered for recruiting duty. Lieut. Arthur Stokes, U.S.M.C., has returned after a short absence on temporary duty at the recruiting office in Oakland. He was relieved there by Lieut. John W. McClaskey, until recently on duty at Detroit. The latter's assignment to this coast for duty is very pleasing to him and Mrs. McClaskey, and their friends in this vicinity. Mrs. McClaskey was Miss Cyette McQuaid, of Vallejo, before her marriage, which occurred a couple of years ago, after which they made their home at Mare Island for some time. They left here about a year ago.

W. S. Chandler, of San Francisco, was in Vallejo the early part of the week, a guest of his cousins, Capt. and Mrs. Lucien Young. Miss Edson Bergen, of San Francisco, is spending the week here as the guest of her sister, Mrs. John H. White, at the barracks. Mrs. Charles F. Pond has as her guests for the week Mrs. Schafter and Miss Mary Schafter. Miss Eleanor Phelps, of Oakland, who has been spending the past week as the guest of Mrs. Samuel L. Graham, is at present the guest of Miss Caroline McDougal. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Lyon went to San Francisco on Sunday last to spend the week end as the guests of friends at the Presidio. At present they have as their guests at the yard Miss Norris, daughter of Colonel Norris, of the Presidio.

Gen. and Mrs. Greely have returned to San Francisco after an enjoyable week spent at American Lake, Wash. They were accompanied on the trip by Capt. Frank L. Winn. Dr. Leonard S. Hughes, of the Army, entertained at a dinner in San Francisco on Thursday of last week, complimentary to

Mlle. Kaston, who became such a favorite during her stay in California. The dinner was followed by a theater party, other guests being Mrs. Walter Thomas, Miss Thomas, Miss Julia Thomas, and Lieutenants Burleigh, Test, McCammon and Hammond.

Lieut. Arthur MacArthur, jr., who returned from the Orient last week with his wife and small son, his father and mother, Gen. and Mrs. MacArthur, and his brother, Lieut. Douglas MacArthur, U.S.A., came up to the yard for a short stay yesterday. Lieut. and Mrs. MacArthur will visit the latter's parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. McCalla, at their Santa Barbara home for a short time. Lieut. Douglas MacArthur is at present with his parents at their home at Fort Mason, but will leave the latter part of the month for Washington, D.C., where he will attend the engineering school for a couple of years. General MacArthur has spent a few days at Del Monte since his return from the Orient last week.

Mrs. Lee B. Purcell, who was called East a couple of months ago by the serious illness of her mother, is expected to rejoin Captain Purcell at the barracks within a day or two. Lieut. Richard S. Douglas, who has been under treatment at the hospital here, and Mrs. Douglas, have been spending a few days at the White Sulphur Springs, a few miles from Vallejo. They have returned to town, however, and are again at the New Bernard, where they will remain until Lieutenant Douglas is discharged from the hospital, probably within a couple of weeks. Lieut. Fred A. Udell, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Udell, who have been staying at the springs for some three or four weeks, left for San Francisco on Thursday, the 9th. Lieutenant Udell received his papers retiring him from the Service, on account of disability, the previous day, and they left almost at once, intending to remain in San Francisco until Saturday, when they will start for Washington, where they will spend the remainder of the summer at one of the resorts on the Sound. Lieutenant Udell had been under treatment here for nearly two years, during the greater part of which time Mrs. Udell made her home in Vallejo. Their plans for the winter are as yet unsettled and will be governed by the advice of Lieutenant Udell's physicians. Lieut. Comdr. Newton A. McCully arrived in San Francisco a few days ago and is receiving a hearty welcome. He has been assigned to duty at the Union Iron Works.

Mrs. Clegggett and Miss Kate Clegggett, mother and sister of Mrs. Benjamin F. Rittenhouse, will leave within a day or two for their home in Virginia, after having spent the winter at the Rittenhouse home here. They will visit in Baltimore en route. Capt. George Bauer, of the California Naval Reserve, came up to the yard on Tuesday last on duty connected with the equipment of the Alert, which was recently turned over to that organization by the Navy Department. The vessel, with the naval reserve on board, will leave Aug. 12 for a short cruise to permit of the adjusting of compasses, preparatory to a trip to Santa Cruz the early part of September, when the vessel is to participate in the celebration of Admission Day at that city.

Comdr. Henry C. Gearing left Wednesday for a short trip to Point Loma, where he went to inspect the wireless telegraph station recently established under his supervision at that place.

## FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Aug. 13, 1906.

On Monday last Mrs. Ridley and Mrs. Foster entertained all the ladies of the post with progressive euchre. Mrs. Mowry won the first prize, a Cluny lace centerpiece, and Mrs. Kenzie W. Walker the second, an embroidered doily. The six tables were each decorated with a special flower, sweet peas, nasturtiums and golden rod being used. Mrs. Brander and her daughters, Mrs. Taliaferro and Miss Elizabeth Brander, who have been visiting Chaplain Brander for several months, left on Thursday, via the lakes, Hudson river and New York city for Atlantic City. Lieut. and Mrs. A. N. Pickel entertained at dinner on Wednesday, covers being laid for eight. The decorations were in shaded reds and yellows. Those present were Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Philip Mowry, Miss McGinnis, Mrs. George W. Wallace, Mrs. M. M. McNamee and Lieut. Victor S. Foster.

Major Henry A. Shaw, Med. Dept., Mrs. Shaw and daughter are visiting Mrs. Shaw's sister, Mrs. Kenzie W. Walker. Dr. Fred S. Macy has returned from the examination at Madison Barracks. During his absence the hospital here was in charge of Dr. Strong, of Burlington. Mrs. A. N. Pickel and Mrs. George W. Wallace left Thursday night for Boston. They will be the guests of a sister of Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. George Ross Greene, whose husband is stationed at Fort Strong with the Coast Artillery. Lieut. Samuel Van Leer left Sunday morning for Sherbrooke, P.Q., having been invited to make a special trip there in order to arrange for a suitable camp and drill ground for his troop (G. 15th Cav.), which goes there in September to give exhibition drills. He is to be the guest of the city for the trip. Mrs. Leon R. Partridge and her mother, Mrs. McClure, left Thursday. Mrs. Partridge was en route to Mount Gretna to join her husband, while Mrs. McClure, after a stop in Kansas City, Mo., goes to her home in Oklahoma. Lieut. Joseph I. McMullen returned from Lake Sebago, Me., on Monday. On Thursday he and Col. William M. Wallace went to Grand Isle for a day or two. Lieutenant McMullen has since relinquished the remainder of his leave and decided to remain at the post. Mr. Stewart Loughborough, who was visiting his sister, Mrs. Joseph Clarke, left on Tuesday for San Francisco.

Mrs. Ernest Darius Scott gave a euchre of seven tables on Tuesday to the post ladies in honor of Mrs. Manus McCloskey. Mrs. Kelly won the first prize, a brass candle-holder; Mrs. McNamee the second, an embroidered centerpiece, and the consolation, a deck of cards, was carried off by Mrs. George Barnhardt. After the ladies had departed Mrs. Scott had all the children in the post there for an hour in honor of her little baby daughter, Florence May. On Wednesday Mrs. Francis Ruggles entertained with four tables of bridge, the guests being Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. McCloskey, Miss Hardie, Mrs. Macy, Mrs. Ridley, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. McNamee, Miss Gayle, Miss McGinnis, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. Mowry, Mrs. Taliaferro, Miss Brander, Mrs. Ruggles, Mrs. George W. Wallace and Mrs. Brander. Mrs. Foster won the first prize, a handsome silk embroidery bag, and Miss Gayle the second, a very artistic jewel case.

Mrs. Francis Ruggles left on Saturday for Watertown Arsenal, Mass., to visit the family of her brother-in-law, Capt. Colden L. H. Ruggles, Ord. Dept. She will later go on to Mount Gretna for several weeks. Mrs. George C. Barnhardt and daughter, Floy, left Friday for a week at Atlantic City as the guests of Mrs. Barnhardt's father, Colonel Rodman. Lieut. Warren W. Whitside is still here, his orders to join at Gretna having been revoked. Mrs. Rigney, the mother of Mrs. Whitside, and her sister, Miss Dolan, are planning to sail for Cuba about Aug. 27.

An attempt of the prisoners at the guardhouse to escape was frustrated Tuesday by a watchful sentinel. The prisoners had secreted a kitchen knife, nicked it into a rough saw, and filed through several bars of the window, when discovered. No one escaped.

Mrs. Holliday, who has been quite ill at Fort Porter, N.Y., is convalescing, and hopes to return with her husband to Mount Gretna, when his fifteen days' extension of leave expires. Mrs. Christian Briand entertained all the ladies of the garrison with euchre on Thursday afternoon. The six tables were set on the veranda, which was decorated profusely with ferns and flowers. Mrs. Macy was awarded the first prize, a large Gibson picture, and Mrs. McCloskey the second, an iridescent glass bowl filled with sweet peas. Mrs. Bowman won the consolation prize, an embroidered wildrose doily. Lieut. Hugh H. Broadhurst has obtained leave from camp and gone to North Carolina, called there by the serious illness of his sister.

Despatches from Fort Niagara fill the 15th Cavalry with pride, as nine medals have been carried off by the regiment. In the carbine competition, Lieut. George M. Russell and Sergeant Patch, Troop K, won silver medals, and Sergeants Darada, Troop D, and Gustafson, Troop I, won bronze. In the pistol firing Lieut. I. S. Martin and Corpl. Verne S. Bell,



Troop G, won gold medals, and Sergeants Darada, McMann and Finnegan won the bronze.

Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge, who has been at the Hague during July, went to Buffalo when Captain Eltinge was ordered there for duty with the competition. They will soon go to Fort Leavenworth.

An interesting game of ball on Friday between Montpelier-Barre and Burlington was witnessed by many from the post.

The score was 10 to 2, in favor of Burlington. The ladies of the post have interested themselves in the Fanny Allen Hospital, near here, which is in charge of a French order of nuns of the Hotel Dieu. They need money, and a bazaar is planned, which, it is hoped, will help them out of their difficulties.

Roland McNamee has invited all the children to help him celebrate his eighth birthday on Wednesday. Miss Brechemin, the daughter of Major Brechemin, who has a cabin in the Adirondacks, is now visiting Mrs. Reilly at the quarters of Captain Lindsey, and will remain until Tuesday. Mrs. Philip Mowry entertained informally at bridge on Friday evening.

#### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 12, 1906.

Word was received at the post yesterday that Capt. George H. Cameron, 4th Cav., now on duty in the Philippines, had been ordered to return for duty with this school as instructor in topography and to take charge of the Farriers' and Horseshoers' School. Captain Short, 13th Cav., now in charge, will be instructor of the officers' class in equitation which reports here on Oct. 15, for a year's course, and it will be impossible for him to look after both. Captain Cameron was until Dec. 1 of last year, secretary of the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery for about two years, and it was during his term that many of the changes that have made for efficiency in the course of training and administration were brought about, in which he ably assisted Colonel Godfrey, the energetic commandant.

The new hospital has been occupied by the Hospital Corps detachment, although there still remains some minor finishing. The long porch on the front is still lacking although it is understood that these will be built this year from funds now available. When the necessary grading about the building has been done the hospital will be surrounded by a fine stretch of lawn.

Lieut. Col. J. M. Banister, Med. Dept., left this week accompanied by Mrs. Banister, for the East. Colonel Banister has been granted sick leave for one month.

The plans for the long contemplated polo tournament to be played on the polo grounds of the post athletic field have about materialized and unless something unforeseen occurs the Missouri Hunt and Polo Club, of Kansas City, the Polo Club, of Junction City, and teams representing Forts Leavenworth and Riley will fight it out on Thursday and Saturday of this week. It seems likely that Riley and Leavenworth and Kansas City and Junction City will face each other on the first day with the winners of these two matches, to play it off for the championship on Saturday afternoon. The intervening day is for the purpose of allowing the ponies to rest. The following will probably be the line-up of the teams: Missouri, the two Vieles, Holmes and McGill; Junction City, O'Donnell, Loeb, Grant and Rogers; Fort Leavenworth, Engelwood, Sterrett, Sievert, Carter and Smith; Fort Riley, Captains Lassiter, Miller and Lieutenants Meyer and Dadds.

Capt. George S. Grimes, 30th Inf., on recruiting service at Columbus Barracks, O., arrived here yesterday in charge of a body of recruits. He will visit his father, Colonel Grimes, commanding the Provisional Regiment of Field Artillery in camp, before returning to his station. Capt. W. J. Snow, secretary of the School of Application, returned last week from several eastern points, where, with Mrs. Snow and their son, he has been on leave for a month. Mrs. Snow and son will return here about Sept. 1. Mrs. Moffett, wife of Lieut. W. P. Moffett, 13th Cav., who recently underwent an operation, is now well on the road toward recovery. Mr. West, the school librarian, expects to leave sometime this week for Washington, where he has another appointment in the civil service. It is not known who his successor will be.

Mrs. Dean, wife of Captain Dean, Med. Dept., who was operated upon a couple of weeks ago for appendicitis, has not been progressing as favorably toward convalescence as was hoped, but their friends hope for her early recovery. Major Stivers, purchasing commissary in Kansas City, was in the post and in Junction City the first of the week, relative to the closing of a large contract for flour with a local milling company. Capt. John Conklin, Art. Corps, recently returned from the Philippines, is expected here this week to appear before an examining board for promotion. Captain Conklin was here last year as adjutant of the 1st Provisional Regiment of Field Artillery. Lieutenant Winterburne, 9th Cav., was in the post last week packing up the family effects. He has been on duty at San Francisco since the earthquake, and has been ordered to Fort Leavenworth to enter the Staff College this fall. Mrs. Winterburne will join him there. Miss Paula Hicks, of Junction City, leaves this week for the Philippines, where she will visit for several months with Capt. Sedgwick Rice, 3d Cav., and Mrs. Rice.

#### CAMP CONNELL.

Camp Connell, Samar, P.I., July 5, 1906.

The Fourth of July was a very eventful day for the people of Calbayog and vicinity. Extensive preparations were made for a grand celebration under the direction of a committee, of which W. D. Corn, of the municipal police, was chairman. The officers and enlisted men of the 21st Infantry were invited to take a prominent and active part in this celebration, and the generosity and magnanimity with which they responded to this invitation was not only highly gratifying to the natives, but also served to foster a spirit of good will and to deepen their loyalty and devotion to the American flag and American institutions.

The grand parade, which marked the beginning of festivities of the day, consisted of three divisions. The band and two battalions of the 21st Infantry constituted the first division, the 1st Battalion being in command of Major Lawrence J. Hearn and the 2d Battalion in command of Major Harry A. Leonhauser. The second division in command of W. D. Corn, consisted of the Calbayog band, the Caraiman band and the Calbayog municipal police. The third division consisted of the San Policarpo band, the Weyler band, and the Department of Schools under the supervision of Mr. C. J. Parker and Mrs. C. W. Graves. The parade was followed by the exercises at the reviewing stand. After a selection by the 1st Infantry band and a song, "Red, White and Blue," by the school children, the chairman, W. D. Corn, introduced James Osseward, chaplain, 21st Infantry, who spoke on the promising future for the Philippine Islands and the Filipino people, emphasizing the importance (1) of establishing and maintaining peace—a peace that will be permanent and abiding because established on the enduring principles of justice and equity; (2) of manual labor and thrift that the abundant resources of the islands may be developed; (3) the importance of upholding the public school system which not only gives the child of the poorest "tao" an equal chance with the child of the richest and most influential man in the barrio, but which also provides the people with a common language and literature so necessary for a united nation; and (4) the importance of exercising patience. The United States is laying foundations in this archipelago upon which shall rest securely for centuries to come the mighty superstructure of a strong, united, prosperous Filipino nation. The chaplain closed his address with the words, "Therefore slumber not in the tents of your fathers. The world moves on, move on with it."

The Rev. Gregorio Tabar spoke on "Old Glory in the Philippines," which address was rendered in Visayan by Rev. Conrado Maga. The address had a patriotic ring to it and was greatly enjoyed by the people. Other addresses followed in Visayan by Senor Basilio Rosales Cinco and Dr. Tomas Gomez,

The exercises at the reviewing stand were followed by the aquatic events consisting of swimming and diving contests, Tagalog barrota races, and tug-of-war barrota races. The judges in these events were Lieut. W. P. Kitts, 21st Inf., W. D. Corn, J. C. Parker and Mrs. C. W. Graves. The afternoon was taken up with races of various kinds in which a large number of Filipino boys and girls took part, and with a game of baseball between the citizens of Calbayog and the 21st Infantry team, in which the soldiers came out victors. The festivities of the day were concluded with a Fourth of July ball given at the residence of Mr. W. D. Corn, to which all the officers and ladies of the garrison were invited.

On the afternoon and evening of July 4, the members of the Regimental Y.M.C.A. enjoyed an excursion to Santo Nina, an island about thirteen miles from Camp Connell. They took with them an abundance of provisions, four cameras, one Calbayog photographer, many merry hearts and cheerful countenances, revolvers, rifles and ammunition. According to the numerous reports now in circulation many fatal shots were fired (with the cameras).

Col. and Mrs. Williams are still in Iloilo and Major G. Palmer is in command of the garrison. A sad message was received this morning from Gandara, stating that Frank Jackowiak, musician, Co. D, 21st Inf., lost his life this morning by drowning.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 13, 1906.

Lieut. and Mrs. Josiah C. Minus, 20th Inf., stationed at Monterey, Cal., arrived here Wednesday to be the guests of Mrs. Minus's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Fenn, on South Broadway, until Aug. 15, when they will take quarters here. Lieutenant Minus will be a member of the Infantry and Cavalry School for the ensuing year. Capt. L. A. Fuller, Med. Dept., arrived Sunday from Zanesville, Ohio, and is now in charge of the hospital at the military prison. Capt. E. E. Booth, 7th Cav., left Monday to attend the Ohio National Guard maneuvers. Major Boughton came to the garrison Monday from Washington, D.C., and left Tuesday evening for Columbus, Ohio, to attend the maneuvers at that place. Major George S. Young, of the military prison, and son, Harold, are visiting friends in Topeka, Kas. Lieut. C. R. Street returned Tuesday from Fort Riley. Dr. George Harvey, of Fort Adams, R.I., has gone to Fort Riley, after a short visit with Dr. S. L. Hunter and family.

In all the improvements at the post that are at present being made, one relic of the old fort will be left as a reminder of the early days of struggle against the Indians, and that is the fortification wall near the Grant monument. The wall will be strengthened, and a tablet placed thereon giving a history of the wall.

Members of the famous 20th Kansas Infantry clad in the khaki uniforms which they wore in the Philippines, are gathered at Pittsburg, Kas., from all parts of the country to take part in the seventh annual reunion, held in connection with that of the old soldiers and sailors of this section.

Mrs. Bessell left Thursday for Fort Riley to join her husband, Lieut. W. W. Bessell, 18th Inf. Major James B. Erwin returned from Green Lake, Wis., after a visit with his family who are spending the summer at that place, and left for the Philippines Thursday. Capt. C. D. Rhodes, 6th Cav., arrived the latter part of the week, and will enter the new Infantry and Cavalry class this year. Capt. and Mrs. Rhodes were stationed here before the Spanish-American War, and have many friends in the city. Mrs. Robert Sterrett, who has been visiting her husband at Fort Riley, returned Thursday. Capt. H. L. Threlkeld, 3d Inf., was here Friday and left the same evening for Fort Sheridan.

The student officers for the three service schools here are to report by next Wednesday. Many are expected Sunday and Monday—some will not bring their families until the hot weather is over. Major Smith and Captain Rhodes left Saturday to spend a week at the encampment of the Ohio National Guard. Lieut. J. G. Winter, 6th Cav., from Fort Meade, has arrived to enter the Infantry and Cavalry School.

Mrs. J. G. Brewster and daughter, Mrs. Mack, who have been touring the Orient for the past year, have changed their plans and will not return by the Suez as was expected. They are spending August in Japan, and will sail for the United States in September, reaching Leavenworth about the middle of October. Mrs. Clarence Knight and baby will sail with them to remain in this city during the coming winter.

Captain Stodter returned Friday to Fort Riley, where he has been attending the maneuvers. Miss Gertrude Boughton, of Lawrence, Kas., is the guest of Major and Mrs. Boughton. Capt. J. B. Clayton left Thursday to attend the maneuvers at Fort Riley. Miss Eels, of San Francisco, who, on several occasions, visited her sister, Mrs. Conrad S. Babcock, here, will be married Sept. 6 to the Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin. Capt. and Mrs. James E. Normoyle returned Saturday from Chicago, where Mrs. Normoyle and little daughter, Margaret, have been spending the past month with Mrs. Normoyle's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ecker. Captain Normoyle left for St. Louis, Mrs. J. R. Lindsay and sons and Mrs. Armilda Miller left Sunday to visit Captain Lindsay's mother in Illinois. Captain Lindsay is at present in the Philippines.

Mrs. Hunter, wife of Lieut. Col. G. K. Hunter, 5th Cav., arrived here Saturday from Fort Meade, and will be the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Robert Sterrett. Mrs. Sorley, wife of Capt. Lewis Stone Sorley, 14th Inf., with her two small boys, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. D. H. Currie, Art. Corps. Trial by jury, Thursday night, was composed of the following: Major and Mrs. Daniel H. Boughton, Mrs. H. Percy Silver and Miss Gertrude Boughton, of Lawrence.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 15, 1906.

The event of the week was the illumination of Camp Schofield on Saturday evening, Aug. 11, the first camp illumination since 1903. In 1905 a German was given in Cullum Hall at the close of the season, and last summer the cadets and their friends enjoyed a masquerade. The date of the entertainment was earlier this year than usual owing to the expected absence of the first class for Artillery practice at Fishers Island during the present week, and that of the entire corps on a practice march next week, beginning Aug. 20.

On the tickets of admission which had been issued to all at the post, and to cadets' friends in the vicinity, was printed "Admit one to the Rue de Folie." The throng of visitors repairing to camp early in the evening to accept the invitation, located the Rue de Folie as the general parade, above which the name appeared in blazing letters. While awaiting the opening of the encampment the visitors witnessed the passing of a procession of police, Indians, cowboys, etc., etc., keeping time to the "band" whose music was furnished by instruments of the most primitive kind.

The sultry August evening was the only reminder that one was in camp at West Point, and not in Dreamland or Luna Park, Coney Island. Each year the first and third classes in camp, with the active co-operation of the fourth, attempt something novel in the form of entertainment. It is doubtful if a more realistic and enjoyable one was ever offered than that on Saturday evening. The amount of work accomplished in a short time, and with very few available spare moments, is always a source of wonder to visitors.

At the "merry-go-round," the children held high carnival. Two cadets supplied the power and worked indefatigably as did the "pusher" of the swing which, holding four persons, could have been no light weight. The self-sacrifice of the "human target" was not as great as might at first have appeared, as his head was not in great danger from the rubber balls aimed at it by the ladies. To tempt the marksman's skill were the slowly moving duck of "Sea Girt," or one might take a "whack at a tac" in the tent where a "minor tactical problem" was evolved. A soup tureen and six enormous tacs were the tar-

gets. The superintendent, commandant, and the six tactical officers were thus represented. In memory of those "tacs," no longer at the post, but still kept in mind by the corps, tiny mounds were erected marked with their names. Among the departed were the ex-commandant and Captains MacDonald, Thompson, Greble, Sladen and Davis, R. C., while the mounds assigned to Captains Welborn and Glade were left open. There were mazes where one made startling discoveries. "The Yearling's Dream" led to the skeleton of the old horse "Lindsey." Another led to a skeleton bearing below the familiar sobriquet of a "tac" still on duty.

An Indian village might be visited, where about the wigwam one saw warriors in war paint or squaws with papoosees strapped to their backs. An Irish village was entered by a turnstile, or over the fence if one preferred. The interior of the cabin, the "Lakes of Killarney," the wake—all were here. If seeking adventure, there was the ride in the mail coach, with the certainty of a hold-up by bandits, or one might "shoot the chute" in a toboggan built for two. Professor Bosco's wonderful dive of 120 feet lost somewhat of its thrilling effect when Professor Bosco came into range. There were wild animals in real cages. There was a live "goat" in a section room. A cadet in prison waiting to be tried by a judge in wig and gown. There was an emergency hospital, where very attractive nurses were supplied with every need called for in "first aid." There were incubator babies, looking fat and healthy, and very cute in their long dresses and caps tied with pink and blue ribbons. The Arc de Triomphe recorded experiences of cadet life which 1907 would experience "Never Again." One might obtain rest and refreshments at the restaurant, and at the same time witness a continuous performance after Weber and Fields. A donkey skillfully transformed into a "ship of the desert" gave the children no end of fun. There was so much to see that the visitors reluctantly recognized that the parting guest was being speeded, when, at length, at almost midnight, the class cheers were given and the bugle sounded "taps."

There was not much rest for the weary first classman, as reveille was beaten about 4:30 next morning, and after breakfast the early train was boarded for the first stage of the journey to Fishers Island. Captain Summerall has charge of the party. They are expected to return at the close of the week.

The remains of Mrs. Mary A. Derby were interred at the post cemetery on Aug. 3, Lieut. Cols. George McC. Derby and William M. Black, C.E., accompanying them.

Majors B. W. Dunn, Ord. Dept., and G. H. G. Gale, I.G.D., Capt. W. A. Holbrook, 5th Cav., and C. C. Smith, 14th Cav., and Capt. B. L. Reed, Chief Engineer Chalket, Lieutenant Wolf and Worth G. Ross, U.S.R.C.S., have been among visitors at the post during the past week.

Sergeant Martin O'Connor, who died here on July 30, was a familiar figure to old West Pointers. He was born in Ireland in 1841, enlisted at West Point in 1872, and served there continuously until his retirement in May, 1903. With his company he served in the Cuban campaign in 1898. For more than twenty-five years he was overseer of all work in connection with the water supply of the post. He was in charge of the work of the Washington monument at headquarters in Newburgh, under the direction of Gen. John M. Wilson. He was in charge of the construction of Lake Lusk at West Point, the filter beds, water house, and other engineering work. Sergeant O'Connor is survived by his widow and ten children. He was highly esteemed by all the officers, especially those of the Engineer Corps. Out of respect to his memory all the flags of the post were placed at half mast on the day of his funeral.

#### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 12, 1906.

Mrs. Bailey left here on Friday for the camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison to spend the summer with her husband, Lieut. G. F. Bailey, 2d Cav. Upon her arrival at that place she learned that Lieutenant Bailey had been suffering from appendicitis and had been taken to Chicago for an operation. Mrs. Bailey left for Chicago at once. Mrs. Wilkinson, of New York, will be the guest next week of her daughter, Mrs. J. J. O'Connell.

But few social happenings occur at the post since the departure of the troops. Mrs. R. L. Bullard entertained very pleasantly on Saturday at five hundred, in honor of Mrs. N. Howard, of North Dakota, who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. C. McArthur. Mrs. Thomas Ridgeway and family left on Tuesday for New York, where they will remain two months before going to their new station at Fort Caswell.

Mrs. Herman Riess left last week for Washington, D.C. Mrs. Campbell, wife of Capt. J. M. Campbell, of Plattsburg, N.Y., has arrived at the post and is the guest of Mrs. Pearce. Mrs. H. Venneman and children have arrived, having returned a short time ago from Honolulu.

The old round tower built in 1820 has always been a point of interest to strangers visiting the post. Some years ago it was covered with cement as a means of preservation, but later most of this was removed, and vines were planted in an effort to restore it to its original appearance. It is again overgrown with ivy, and ere long it will look as it did a few years ago before the cement improvement was made.

It is probable that the Cavalry post guardhouse, which will soon be abandoned, will be torn down and the material used for building purposes.

A severe wind and rain storm visited Fort Benjamin Harrison last week. At least a thousand tents were blown down and the camp flooded. For three days it was impossible to dry out the tents, blankets, etc., owing to the continued rain.

#### GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y., Aug. 15, 1906.

A trial trip of the new launch for the division commander's use, the Lieut. L. H. Lewis, was made on Wednesday. The boat is a handsome craft, 58 1-2 feet in length, 11 1-2 feet beam, and 4 1-2 feet depth. During the coming winter some further alterations are to be made to add to its convenience and beauty. The party on the trip included Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. H. Miller, Miss Miller, Miss Hinkley, Capt. W. J. Glasgow, Mr. E. J. Glasgow, and Chaplain Edmund B. Smith. The course was up the East River, through the ship canal to the Hudson River, and return by the Hudson to Governors Island, making a circuit of Manhattan Island.

Miss Robinson has returned after a visit in Uniontown, Pa. Among visitors this week may be mentioned Mr. George C. Farnsworth, of Lynn, Mass., at his son's, Lieut. Edward E. Farnsworth's; Capt. Harold L. Jackson and Mrs. Jackson, at Lieut. A. D. Budd's; Miss Eugenie Havard, of Washington, at Mrs. Weaver's; Miss Aileen Havard, at Mrs. E. B. Smith's; Miss Emma Spencer, of Nashville, at Miss Gale's; and Miss Josephine Hinkley, of Poughkeepsie, at Mrs. W. H. Miller's. Mrs. Evans, who has been visiting her father, Col. John W. Pullman, has left for Norfolk. Cadet Walter Weaver, U.S.M.A., is at the camp of the Massachusetts State Militia at South Framingham.

Lieuts. Robert B. Hewitt, Clifford L. Corbin and David D. Hogan, C.S., are at present on duty on Governors Island. During the absence of the 12th Infantry, the 5th Artillery band from Fort Hamilton furnishes music for the weekly hops and special occasions.

#### FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo Co., N.Y., Aug. 12, 1906.

Miss Lucille Kittson, of Fort Ontario, Oswego, is the guest of Miss Dorothy Andrus, of the Castle, and is being pleasantly entertained. On Wednesday Mrs. Andrus chaperoned a party of young people to Fort Niagara, where they had dinner. On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Andrus gave a garrison tea from four to six. The reception hall and drawing room were decorated with pink gladioli and pink sweet peas. Mrs. Andrus received in a handsome white organdie gown, with touches of yellow, and Miss Andrus and Miss Kittson wore dainty gowns



of pink and white organdie, with clusters of pink sweet peas in their corsages. Sunday evening Miss Andrus gave a little supper party, among the guests being Lieut. P. W. Brabson, 12th Inf., of Governors Island.

Miss Georgiana Hathaway has been visiting Mrs. H. M. Fales. Mr. and Mrs. James Neill have been the guests of Mrs. Edward Plummer. On Friday evening Mrs. Plummer gave a dinner in their honor, the table being a centerpiece of pink gladioli. Miss Scott, of Kentucky, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. D. D. Mitchell. Mrs. Wright is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Wright.

Lieut. Rhees Jackson has returned from Fort Niagara and goes this month to Fort Leavenworth. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Hall are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harris Hall. Mrs. Harrell has been entertaining her mother and sister, Mrs. Gresham and Miss Gresham, also Mrs. Gilbert, of Louisville. Mrs. Harrell has now gone to join Lieutenant Harrell at Mount Gretna, Pa. Lieut. and Mrs. Holliday have been recent visitors at the post.

M. B. S.

#### MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., July 14, 1906.

Anyone to have witnessed the celebration in Manila on the glorious Fourth of July would have imagined that the U.S. was only next door, instead of across the Pacific ocean. Miss Ide, the Governor General's daughter, was president of a committee of ladies, composed of Americans, Spanish, Germans, French and Filipinos, who received all children, of whatever color, nationality, or previous condition, in the grounds of the "Zoo," where booths had been erected, from which candy, lemonade and cakes were given freely to all children. There was also a Punch and Judy show and other amusements.

In the morning there was a grand street procession. Each section of the parade was led by a fine body of American mounted policemen, the various civil organizations and departments being represented. Our U.S. Army was commanded by Major Gen. John F. Weston, who is in charge of the Department of Luzon, with Brig. Gen. Winfield Scott Edgerly in immediate command. A magnificent show of our land forces was presented, the 8th Cavalry, 13th Infantry, 16th Infantry and 5th Battery of Field Artillery, in command of Capt. J. L. Hayden. On the reviewing stand were Governor General Henry Clay Ide, the division commander, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, and Rear Admiral Dayton, of the Navy, commanding the Asiatic Fleet, with their aides-de-camp. Later General Weston and General Edgerly joined Governor General Ide. The collector of customs of these islands, Mr. Morgan S. Shuster, was orator of the day, making a very sensible speech. The three regimental bands in the procession added much to its martial appearance. Five hundred school children sang "America," and "The Red, White and Blue." These were all natives, who occupied a temporary house just opposite the grand stand, and being dressed in their native costumes made a very bright and pretty sight. At night from the parapets behind the Walled City some very beautiful fireworks were shown.

Major David Sheridan Stanley, Q.M., who has done such excellent work in the Department of Mindanao, has been ordered to Manila and will be depot quartermaster here, relieving Major George McK. Williamson, who will go to Zamboanga. Col. Abiel L. Smith, Chief Commissary of the division, is expecting his niece and four children, who are passengers on the Thomas, from Washington, D.C. Colonel Smith has been granted a leave, and will take his family for a trip to the Mikado's empire, landing at Nagasaki. During his absence Major Hugh J. Gallagher will act as division commissary.

A costume ball en masque, was given at Fort William McKinley on July 7 by the McKinley branch of the Woman's Auxiliary, for the benefit of the Episcopal chapel at Benguet. Corbin Hall presented a brilliant scene, not only the officers and ladies of the post being out in force, but a large crowd of Manila's most representative people. The costumes worn represented everything from high Chinese mandarins to milkmaids and clowns. Miss Ide, daughter of the Governor General, looked very charming in a peasant costume, while Major Noble was a magnificent nobleman of the Celestial Kingdom was a most impressive escort. Very striking were the "Four of a kind"—across at that—of Lieutenant Hodges, Neal, Black and Stolbrand. Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Farber, Mrs. Saxton and Mrs. Patten, all ladies of the Watteau period, looked as if they had just stepped from an old picture. Among the most attractive couples on the floor were Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham as Pierrot and Pierrette. A prisoner and his sentry were so realistic that they were severely censured for speaking to the ladies by one of the colonels present. Lieutenant Sidman and Bubbs were ideal clowns, while Captain Crockett, of the Constabulary, wore the full uniform of a Spanish major. Miss Wagner and Miss Bell were charming gipsies, and Miss Gallagher looked beautiful as "Little Bo-Peep." Mrs. Williams, as a little girl of six, looked just that age, as she came in with Lieutenant Davis as her twin brother, in charge of Mrs. Sawtelle, who was dressed as a French bonne. Mrs. Andrews and Miss Henrici looked very striking as "bridge fiends." Mrs. Bennett made a dear little Christmas tree, and her husband was a very dashing British officer. Miss Kathleen Weston was a beautiful shepherdess, and Mrs. Atkins perfectly portrayed a charming little Chinese maiden. In fact the costumes were beautiful and fantastic, and everyone pronounced the ball the success of the season.

Gen. George S. Anderson, 8th Cav., gave a handsome dinner recently at Corbin Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Fergusson, Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood, Gen. and Mrs. Weston and a number of others were present from the city. The menu was served on the verandas, with only the light of many Japanese lanterns. Later the moon came out in all the brilliancy of a tropical night. As one of the guests remarked, it took one's thoughts back to Versailles, with its beautiful terraces, fountains, music and lights. Corbin Hall is truly a delight, the surroundings and scenery are a delightful picture, with Laguna de Bay and the mountains in the distance. General Anderson is famous for his beautifully appointed entertainments. This dinner was one of a series given by General Anderson, but will be the last until after the rainy season is over.

The Asiatic Fleet has two additions in the persons of Comdr. J. G. Quinby, who comes from the receiving ship Franklin at Norfolk, Va., and Lieut. Herbert G. Sparrow, who came with Commander Quinby, and is from the cruiser Newark.

Surgeon General Pressley M. Rixey, of the Navy, and Mrs. Rixey, who have been in Manila at the Delmonico Hotel for two weeks, have left for Hongkong, and thence will go via Suez Canal and Europe to New York. The Chief of the Navy doctors hopes to be at his desk at the Navy Department in Washington by September. Admiral and Mrs. Rixey and Mrs. Julian James, who was traveling with them, attended Colonel Anderson's dinner at Fort William McKinley. They were the recipients of many social attentions while in Manila.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood has been appointed member and chairman of the committee on commerce created, vice Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, by Governor Ide. Brig. Gen. Walter T. Duggan, recently promoted from colonel of the 1st Infantry, yesterday relieved Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee as commander of the large garrison at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga. General Lee came down to-day from Camp Stotsenburg and will leave on Monday next on the Seward for his new field of usefulness as commander of the Department of the Visayas, with headquarters at Iloilo.

It looks quite natural to see the Ohio once more a member of the family in Manila bay, after an absence at Chefoo, China, of some months. Admiral Train returned on his flagship.

Capt. James H. Reeves, 14th Cav., who is secretary of the Moro Province, at Jolo, was in Manila for a few days recently. As Major Hugh L. Scott, 14th Cav., the present Governor of Jolo, is transferred to duty in the U.S., Captain Reeves returned to Jolo to assume the role of governor until Major Scott's successor can be appointed.

Last Thursday the Bridge Club at Fort William McKinley received several new members, in the persons of Mrs. Leonard Wood, Mrs. A. W. Fergusson, Mrs. King, and others from the city. This is a new and very prosperous club which will meet

every second Thursday at Corbin Hall. Friday night last Gen. and Mrs. Wood entertained at dinner Bishop Dougherty, of the Catholic church, at the commanding general's quarters, No. 1 Military Plaza, Malate. Mrs. Roberts, wife of Capt. Thomas A. Roberts, 7th Cav., from Camp McGrath, Batangas, after visiting Mrs. Saxton, at Fort William McKinley, is now the guest of Mrs. Dorey, wife of Capt. Halstead Dorey, 4th Inf., aide to General Wood.

The suicide of Lieut. Tallmadge H. Brereton, 2d Inf., at the Army and Navy Club, in Manila, was a most deplorable affair, just when his wife's life hung in the balance. Great sympathy is felt and expressed for Mrs. Brereton, who is now considered out of all danger. The infant died before birth. Mrs. Brereton will take the remains back to the U.S. on the Thomas.

#### FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., Aug. 15, 1906.

Lieut. and Mrs. James D. Watson and Lieut. and Mrs. James A. Thomas, who attended the shooting competition at Fort Niagara, returned last Friday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh Screven Brown entertained at dinner last Thursday evening Colonel Anderson and his daughter, Miss Ruth. Mrs. Daniel Brush, wife of Colonel Brush, and son, Rapp Brush, and Mrs. Clarence Deems, jr., were the dinner guests of Mrs. William M. Cruikshank last Saturday evening. Mrs. Cruikshank entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh Screven Brown at dinner Sunday afternoon. Lieut. and Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln entertained at dinner Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Daniel Brush, Mrs. Clarence Deems, jr., Rapp Brush and Miss Maud Sadler.

Captain Cruikshank returned last Monday from Fort Niagara, where he had been a successful competitor in the division pistol meet. His score, which was the second highest, entitles him to a silver medal and place on the Atlantic Division team. He leaves in a few days for Fort Sheridan, where the competition for places on the Army team is held. Miss Florence Taylor left on Monday for Braddock Heights, where she will join her sister, Miss Elsie Taylor.

The 40th Co., C.A., gave a delightful dance in the new post exchange building last Friday evening.

Capt. Godwin Ordway was the guest of friends in Baltimore on Sunday last.

#### FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, O.T., Aug. 8, 1906.

At the close of the preliminary practice in the rifle competition the following had places on the team:

First Sergt. B. E. Cooper, 26th Inf.; 1st Sergt. R. M. Barr, 30th Inf.; Sergt. Doc L. Harill, 25th Inf.; Corp. L. E. Turner, 29th Inf.; Farrier C. Miller, 5th Cav.; Corp. W. P. Neville, 26th Inf.; Corp. W. H. Duke, 26th Inf.; Trumpeter L. Slagle, 5th Cav.; Artificer A. Morehead, 29th Inf.; Pvt. W. Smith, 29th Inf.; Sergt. G. Derritt, 25th Inf.; Corp. F. C. Kaatz, 1st Cav.; Sergt. D. L. Hood, 30th Inf.; Capt. R. H. Allen, 29th Inf.; Lieut. W. H. Point, 29th Inf.; Sergt. C. Schmidt, 1st Cav.; Sergt. L. B. Willis, 26th Inf.; Pvt. P. Savage, 26th Inf.

The forty-round skirmish run made a complete change in the standing of the competitors. Men dropped from leading places to number forty and below. The highest score made in a skirmish run was 143 points out of a possible 200. Private Savage, a distinguished marksman and one of great promise, made but 129 points in a run.

Major and Mrs. Taylor gave a watermelon party for the visiting officers on Tuesday night. Major White, military secretary, Southwestern Division, visited the post on Monday.

#### FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Nebr., Aug. 12, 1906.

Mrs. William E. Welsh and daughter, Meno, are at "The Inn," Lake Okoboji, Ia., where they will remain several weeks. Mrs. Guy G. Palmer and children, who have been spending the early part of the summer with Captain Palmer's mother on the Palmer farm in Illinois, have returned to their home, this garrison.

Mrs. George R. Guild has gone up to the lumber camps near Spearfish, S.D., where she will remain about two months the guest of Lieutenant Guild's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. David Guild. Miss Owen, of St. Louis, Mo., was the guest last week of Mrs. Clemmens McMillan.

The sad and unexpected news of her brother's death reached Mrs. Isaac Erwin last week. She immediately left, accompanied by her son, Marcus, for Groselle, Mich.

On Saturday evening Dr. and Mrs. Clemmens W. McMillan entertained for their guest, Miss Owens, of St. Louis, Mo. The dining room table was charmingly arranged with silver candlesticks and Nile-green shades and broad green satin ribbons.

#### BORN.

DANIELS.—At Saxonville, Mass., Aug. 6, 1906, to Lieut. George M. Daniels, U.S.R.C.S., and Mrs. Daniels, a daughter.

TAYLOR.—At Washington, D.C., Aug. 14, 1906, to Naval Constr. and Mrs. D. W. Taylor, a son.

#### MARRIED.

DAY—LOGAN.—At Yokohama, Japan, June 23, 1906, Capt. John H. A. Day, U.S.M.C., and Miss Georgina Leavitt Logan, daughter of Capt. Leavitt C. Logan, U.S.N.

ROCKWELL—ROMERO.—At Santurce, P.R., July 25, 1906, Civil Engr. J. V. Rockwell, U.S.N., and Miss Isabel Romero.

WADHAMS—GATES.—At Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 4, 1906, Capt. Sanford H. Wadhams, asst. surg., U.S.A., and Mrs. Carra Atkins Gates.

#### DIED.

BARRY.—At New Bedford, Mass., Aug. 7, 1906, Mrs. Nellie Medora Barry, wife of Pay Insp. William W. Barry, U.S.N., retired.

CRUSE.—At Owensboro, Ky., Aug. 14, 1906, Mr. James B. Cruse, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, and the father of Major Thomas Cruse, U.S.A., and grandfather of Cadet Fred T. Cruse, first class, U.S.M.A., and Midshipman James T. Cruse, first class, U.S.N.A.

DRUM.—At Washington, D.C., Aug. 6, 1906, Andrew B. Drum, father of Lieut. Andrew B. Drum, jr., U.S.M.C.

FIELD.—At Livermore, Cal., Aug. 15, 1906, Col. Edward Field, U.S.A., retired.

MILTON.—At Paeonian Springs, Va., July 31, 1906, Theodore D. Milton, father of Lieut. Alexander M. Milton, 4th U.S. Cav.

ROGERS.—At Fort Snelling, Minn., July 30, 1906, Harry Rogers, son of Lieut. Thomas J. Rogers, 21st U.S. Inf., aged seventeen years.

HAMRE.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 10, 1906, Henry Hamre, who was formerly an acting ensign in the U.S.N., and was honorably discharged in 1866.

HARLOW.—At New York city, Aug. 11, 1906, Major Frank S. Harlow, U.S.A., retired.

JAMES.—At Julita, Island of Leyte, P.I., Aug. 10, 1906, 1st Lieut. John F. James, 8th U.S. Inf., in a fight with Pulajanes.

KNAPP.—At Watch Hill, R.I., Aug. 16, 1906, Mrs. Virginia Knapp, mother of Comdr. John J. Knapp, U.S.N., and of Mrs. A. C. Almy, wife of Commander Almy, U.S.N.

KELTON.—At Montpelier, Vt., Aug. 9, 1906, Major Dwight H. Kelton, U.S.A., retired.

LENIHAN.—At Hopkinton, Mass., Aug. 6, 1906, James Lenihan, father of Capt. Michael J. Lenihan, 25th U.S. Inf.

SHARPE.—At Chicago, Ill., Aug. 4, 1906, Arthur Jones, second son of the late Lieut. Col. W. H. Sharpe, late R. C.

Rifles, in his fifty-third year. Montreal and Kingston papers please copy.

POTTS.—At Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 13, 1906, Asst. Engr. Howard D. Potts, U.S.N., retired.

REGAN.—At Manila, P.I., June 25, 1906, Col. James Regan, 9th U.S. Inf. Interment at the Arlington National Cemetery, Aug. 9, with military honors.

#### REVIEW AT OYSTER BAY.

The Navy Department received back from Oyster Bay this week, with the President's approval, the order providing for the grand review of the vessels of the Atlantic Fleet by President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay on Sept. 3. The President, Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte, and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Newberry will be aboard the Mayflower during the review. The entire fleet will consist of forty-five vessels, carrying 1,178 guns, with 812 officers and 15,235 men. Of the guns twenty are thirteen-inch, thirty-eight are twelve-inch, seventy-three are eight-inch, twelve are seven-inch, 158 are six-inch, sixty-six are five-inch, thirty-two are four-inch, and 779 are under four-inch. The order of the fleet as it passes in review, together with the officers in command of the ships, is as follows:

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, commander-in-chief.—First squadron, the commander-in-chief—First division: Maine (flagship), Capt. Nathan E. Niles; Missouri, Capt. Edwin O. Pendleton; Kentucky, Capt. Edward B. Barry; Kearsarge, Capt. Herbert Winslow.

Second division, the senior captain.—The Louisiana, Capt. Albert R. Couden; Rhode Island, Capt. Charles G. Bowman; New Jersey, Capt. William W. Kimball; Virginia, Capt. Seaton Schroeder.

Third division—Alabama (flagship), Capt. Samuel P. Comly; Illinois, Capt. Gottfried Blocklinger; Indiana, Capt. Edward D. Taussig; Iowa, Capt. Benjamin F. Tilly.

Fourth division, Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson—West Virginia (flagship), Capt. Conway H. Arnold; Pennsylvania, Capt. Thomas C. McLean; Colorado, Capt. Sidney A. Staunton; Maryland, Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll.

Fifth division, the senior captain—Puritan, Capt. Charles W. Bartlett; Nevada, Comdr. Alfred Reynolds; Florida, Comdr. Washington I. Chambers; Arkansas, Comdr. Rogers H. Galt.

Sixth division, the senior commander—Minneapolis, Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske; Tacoma, Comdr. James T. Smith; Cleveland, Comdr. John T. Newton; Denver, Comdr. John C. Colwell.

Torpedo flotillas.—Second flotilla, Lieut. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson—Whipple, Lieut. Edward Woods; Worden, Lieut. Victor S. Houston; Truxtun, Lieut. John V. Babcock; Hopkins, Lieut. Merlyn G. Cook; Lawrence, Lieut. Thomas C. Hart; Macdonough, Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett.

Third flotilla, the senior lieutenant—Wilkes, Lieut. Willis McDowell; Tingey, Ensign Alfred T. Brisbin; Rodgers, Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson; Stockton, Lieut. James H. Tomb; Blakely, Lieut. Charles E. Courtney; DeLong, Lieut. William S. Miller.

Submarines, the senior lieutenants—Porpoise, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson; Shark, Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley; Nina (tender).

Troop ship—Yankee, Comdr. Herbert O. Dunn.

Auxiliaries—Celtic (provision ship), Arctusa (water ship), Abarenda (collier), Lebanon (collier), Leonidas (collier).

Capt. Lewis Butler, of the British army, publishes an article in the United Service Magazine in which he opposes the conclusion that the War of 1812 resulted in victory for the United States. "To represent the general result as a success for the Americans," he declares, "is absurd. By the terms of the Treaty of Ghent, the British did not give up the right of search, the ostensible cause of the war. The Orders in Council had been revoked before hostilities began. We suffered reverses, it is true, but a campaign must be judged, not by individual incidents, but as a whole. The foreign trade of the United States was practically annihilated. Their imports and exports before the war amounted to \$250,000,000. In 1814 they had fallen to \$20,700,000. Fourteen hundred large vessels of war or merchandise were captured by our navy. Two-thirds of the trading classes became insolvent. At sea they certainly met with unexpected success. On land they could point to New Orleans. But neither by sea nor land did their successes carry with them any tangible advantage. The trade of England, amounting to \$320,000,000 in 1812, rose in 1814 to \$435,000,000, and in regard to the main object of the Americans on land, viz., the conquest of Canada, they not only utterly failed, but 'England,' says Alison, 'emerged from the contest with a much stronger and more defensible colonial dominion than that with which she went into it.'"

#### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

It is expected that the rifle team from the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, of London, which is to shoot a match with a team from the 7th N.Y., will arrive at New York about Sept. 24, and will go to the regimental club house at Creedmoor the day after its arrival, as a reception is now planned for them in the armory before the team's members commence practice at the range. According to the 7th Regiment Gazette, plans for the entertainment of the visitors include a visit to the more important places of interest in and about New York, a trip to Washington, and perhaps Niagara Falls. During the match Creedmoor will be made especially attractive, as the various club houses will be decorated, music will be in attendance, and a large assemblage of friends of the regiment, including, of course, the ladies, who will no doubt add color to the scene. After the match, about Oct. 4, a general reception will be held at the armory.

Permission has been granted the 5th Massachusetts Volunteer militia to enter Canada with arms, to pay a return visit to the 43d D.C.O.R. on Aug. 20 and 21. The regiment, which has been in camp at South Framingham, leaves there on the morning of Aug. 18 for Canada.

The sloop Ondawa, owned by Col. David E. Austen, of the 13th N.Y., was the first boat of the Brooklyn Yacht Club's squadron to cross the finish line off Black Rock, Conn., Aug. 10. The fleet had a hard race from Norwalk, having to face a head wind and a heavy sea for a greater part of the voyage. Not only did Ondawa win in her class and division, but also the squadron run, defeating Monsoon, winner of the second division, on corrected time, by thirty-two minutes and fifty-four seconds over the course, which was in the aggregate twenty-three miles.

Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, under date of July 31, congratulates the National Guard of Pennsylvania upon the success that attended the division encampment, which closed at Gettysburg, July 28, 1906, in a printed order issued by Adjutant General Stewart. He says in part: "Almost 10,000 men were assembled upon the battlefield of Gettysburg, and for eight days performed their duty as soldiers, in a manner that elicited the highest praise from military critics of acknowledged reputation and experience. The officers are alert and earnest, and perform their duties in keeping with the honor and dignity of the commissions they enjoy. The enlisted men, coming from the various walks of life, give cheerfully of their time and effort,



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and represent the higher citizenship of the commonwealth, those who take a patriotic interest in her welfare, and have a pride in her achievements. The National Guard deserves the encouragement and approbation of all law abiding citizens. From personal observation, and from information received from those of long and active experience, the commander-in-chief believes the National Guard is to-day a more efficient body of citizen soldiery than ever before, and for the work so well done, and the proud position attained, the commander-in-chief for the people of the commonwealth, expresses thanks and appreciation.

The following officers and enlisted men of the Connecticut National Guard have been selected to represent the State in the National Match at Sea Girt, N.J., commencing Sept. 4, 1906: Team captain, Major Ebenezer Hill, jr., brigade staff. Team coach, 2d Lieut. Charles E. Smith, 1st Inf. Team spotter, Capt. Edward O. Gruener, 2d Inf. Principals: Pvt. Charles W. Harrison, Co. F, 2d Inf.; Major Ernest L. Isbell, 2d Inf.; Corp. Henry A. Riley, Co. D, 2d Inf.; Capt. Percy H. Morgan, 3d Inf.; Pvt. Ernest C. Simpson, Co. F, 2d Inf.; Sergt. Charles E. Bennett, Co. M, 2d Inf.; Pvt. William D. Riley, Co. D, 2d Inf.; Major Henry Norton, jr., 2d Inf.; Pvt. Thomas E. Reed, Co. D, 2d Inf.; Sergt. Howard S. Williams, Co. D, 2d Inf.; Capt. Arthur P. Woodward, Co. M, 3d Inf.; Pvt. Frank W. Klein, Co. M, 2d Inf. Alternates: Corp. Otto F. Hills, Co. G, 1st Inf.; Corp. Ellis B. Baker, jr., Co. F, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. William J. Dray, 2d Inf.

In referring to the winning of the 1st Brigade Match by the team from the 71st Regiment, N.G.N.Y., at Creedmoor, a few days since, it has been stated that "the 7th won the match last year on a score of 1714 points, which is the record score under the new conditions." It would appear from the above that the 71st won the match this year with over 600 points less than the record made by the 7th last year. The fact is, however, that last year the conditions were quite different from those of this year, namely, the ten shots per man at 500 yards rapid fire, were included last year and cut out this year. The conditions of the 1st Brigade Match this year are entirely new and so far as records go, the score made by the 71st Regiment is the record for the new conditions.

The two large trophies won by the Ohio National Guard in the rifle contest in New Jersey last year, and which have been on exhibition in the Governor's office all year have been boxed up for shipment to Sea Girt, where they will again be shot for this year. Ohio is sending a good team this year, and while it can hardly be hoped that the high record made last year will be beaten, General Critchfield believes there will be nothing in the work to be ashamed of.

Col. J. H. Bresinger, commanding the 4th N.J., has received a letter from Governor Stokes, dated Sea Girt, N.J., Aug. 3, 1906, in which he says: "My dear Colonel: The week of camp just closing has been an unusually severe test of the soldierly spirit of yourself and your officers and men. I take pleasure in congratulating you upon the splendid conduct and endurance of your command under most trying conditions. You have shown a willingness to bear hardships without complaint, and have reflected credit upon the National Guard of our State. Please accept for yourself and express to your officers and men my appreciation of the week's work."

Pvt. Frederick M. Comstock, of Co. F, 7th N.Y., who owns a very large farm at Chestnut Hill, Wilton, Conn., known as Green Gate Farm, enjoyably entertained a number of active and ex-members of his company over Aug. 11 and 12. Among those present, and who all declare that the visit will always remain one of the pleasantest in their memory, were: Captain Stotesbury, Lieutenant Hill, Q.M. Sergt. Ben Platt, 1st Sergt. Sam Mack, Sergt. Harry Dederer, Dick Millie, Corp. G. Kemble, Ralph Belknap, Reggie Reynolds, Harry Wonders, Laurence Radcliffe, Pvt. Terry McGovern, Claude Edwards, Doc Ayres, Court. Busse, Q.M. Sergt. Lance Wilson, ex-Captain Stelle, ex-Lieutenant Wiswell. The guest of honor was Billy McClellan, known as the Mayor. Upon retreating at Norwalk the guests had a pleasant wagon ride of six miles, and then enjoyed a sumptuous dinner at the farm, where Mrs. Bunker, the housekeeper, proved a past master in the art of providing good things to satisfy the appetites of the guests. After dinner the vaudeville artists among the guests entertained the servants and farm hands. Radcliffe did a clog dance, McGovern and Veight played the zither and banjo, Millie sang some comic songs, Mack and Hill gave recitations, and Captain Stotesbury sang "Carmen." Later there were some interesting poker games, which ended just before Sunday morning. Before the company broke up, "Mary" was voted the prettiest domestic, John Schofield the most popular farmer, and his brother, Sam, the best pitcher in the county. Lance Wilson the best poker player, and Mr. Comstock, the prince of good fellows. At ten o'clock Sunday morning, an exciting game of baseball was played with a team from the guests and one from the farmers, the latter winning by a score of 5 to 4. Company F led until the ninth inning, when Farmer Mirth made a splendid home run, and won the game for his side, and also the Spalding Diamond bat presented by Mr. Comstock. The latter acted as umpire and there were no disputes over his decisions. The field was crowded with visitors. After this the guests amused themselves in visiting various points of interest, and some took an ox ride, including Busse and McGovern, who had a narrow escape from injury, when a vicious bull jumped over a fence, attracted by the red neck tie worn by Busse, and charged the party who sought refuge in a tree, while a dozen farmers came to the rescue and finally captured the bull. Mr. Comstock presented handsome mugs to each guest, there being twenty-five all told.

The U.S.S. Minneapolis, with the 2d Battalion of Naval Militia aboard, arrived at Norfolk, Va., Aug. 13, after a rough passage from New York, during which the rolling of the vessel caused the majority of the naval militiamen, it is said, to make food for the fishes. The Minneapolis gave the men time to recuperate before putting to sea to continue naval training.

Adj. Gen. Otis Hamilton, of the Washington National Guard, publishes, under date of Aug. 1, 1906, a letter from former Adj. Gen. James A. Drain, in which that officer tenders his resignation, with regret, and announces that he would be glad to accept an assignment to duty as Chief of Ordnance, and assume the captaincy of the 1906 rifle team if the Governor so desires. In reply, Governor Mead accepts the resignation of General Drain with regret, and states that his request to be placed on the retired list of officers, and to be detailed for duty as the captain of the 1906 rifle team, is granted. In a letter to the officers and men of the National Guard, General Drain says in part: "That you can now shoot, cook, camp, march and obey orders means most surely that you have worked and sacrificed. That a man shall serve his country in time of war is noble, brave and patriotic, but that a man should properly prepare himself in time of peace to serve her in war, is all

of these things and more. It is noble with a nobility which is real, not ideal. It is brave with a bravery which assumes in time of unemotional peace many burdens, among them that of bearing the lack of appreciation of those who do not consider military preparation or training necessary. It is patriotic with a patriotism which leaves no room for a question as to the sanity of the patriot. There can be but one conclusion concerning the relative value of two citizens in time of war, one of whom is willing but unprepared, and the other both willing and prepared."

Col. James G. White, I.S.A.P., of Massachusetts, has selected the following rifle team to represent the State at Sea Girt, N.J., and compete for the national trophy: Capt. Stewart W. Wise, I.S.A.P., 6th Inf.; Color Sergt. Maurice W. Parker, 6th Inf.; 1st Sergt. Charles J. Jeffers, 8th Inf.; Q.M. Sergt. James P. Keough, 6th Inf.; Q.M. Sergt. David Berg, 5th Inf.; Sergt. Frederic C. Simonds, 1st Corps of Cadets; Sergt. Edwin A. Cox, 6th Inf.; Musician George W. Chesley, Co. B, 2d Inf.; Musician John E. Parker, Co. G, 8th Inf.; Pvt. William T. Abbott, 8th Inf.; James Durward, jr., 2d Inf.; Pvt. Fred W. Allen, 1st Corps of Cadets; Pvt. George M. Jeffs, Co. H, 6th Inf.; Pvt. George W. Reid, Co. B, 2d Inf.; Pvt. Thomas J. Sweeney, Co. H, 6th Inf.; Col. James G. White will captain the team; Col. Thomas Talbot, 1st Corps of Cadets, will go as Q.M.; Major John F. Harvey, 1st Battalion Light Artillery, as surgeon. Capt. John M. Portal and Lieut. William S. Simmons will also go. The team will leave Boston on Sunday, Aug. 26, and remain at Sea Girt until Sept. 7.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Work on the rifle ranges in the Pennsylvania N.G. during the summer goes on vigorously. Considering the poor facilities afforded, it is really a wonder that the men, and officers also, do so well, with such a heavy handicap. There is actually only one real range within the boundaries of the State, and that is located at Mt. Gretna, accessible only to the troops in its immediate vicinity. It is owned by the State and is a first class range in all respects.

There are one or two other ranges, which just about deserve the name, and the other places, where the guardsmen attempt to imbibe information, as to the manner of hitting something, when they press the trigger, are very hazardous affairs. The State allows each company, troop and battery, a yearly sum for expenses for small arms practice, but the amount is too small. Until very recently the men had to pay their own transportation to and from the ranges. The transportation is now arranged so that it comes from the company fund, instead of the men's pockets.

Within the past three or four years, wise company commanders have adopted the "week-end march-out," with a maximum of pleasure and a minimum of real work. Some old estate, within a few miles of the city is what is most in demand, as an objective point especially, if unoccupied. The companies start late on Saturday evenings, hiking for a few miles. The company commissary is well stocked, and being well fed, and soldiering without responsibility, as it were, they manage to enjoy the trip. Of course some work is had, the company commander planning some interesting movement, which about one hour suffices for accomplishment. The return home is made on Sunday evening, and that the "week-end march-out" is popular is in evidence through the increase in the number of companies which essay it.

There is again some talk of rearranging the geographical situation of some of the units of the N.G.P., and also of reorganizing the 2d and 3d Brigades, so that the larger tactical units shall conform exactly to those of the Army.

As the division is now constituted there are three brigades. The 1st Brigade has the four regiments of infantry, all of which are located in Philadelphia, excepting two battalions of the 6th Infantry, which are from the small towns immediately adjacent to Philadelphia. The 2d Brigade is located in the western part of the State, "west of the mountains," as it is called, and has five regiments of infantry, with an aggregate of forty-seven companies, thus distributed: 5th Infantry, seven companies; 10th Infantry, eight companies; 14th Infantry, eight companies; 16th Infantry, twelve companies; 18th Infantry, twelve companies. The 3d Brigade has the fifty-one companies of infantry, which are assembled into its five regiments, located through the center of the State and embracing the great anthracite coal region. The companies are assigned, regimentally, as follows: 4th Infantry, ten companies; 8th Infantry, nine companies; 9th Infantry, twelve companies; 13th Infantry, ten companies.

When the attempt was made, in 1899-1900, to make the two brigades conform to the Army regimental organization, there was at once a great howl from those interested. Local pride demanded that the company, or the regiment, should not be touched. The legislators, representing districts where companies were located, served notice that if their constituents were disturbed, they, the legislators, would oppose any and all appropriations. This sort of opposition, when taken into consideration with the labor element, which has always been keenly alert to man the guard, through curtailing the appropriations, was not to be lightly scoffed at. As the reorganization would require the dropping of one regimental designation in each of the two brigades, there was of course a bitter fight by the members and friends of each of such units to save it. The result was that matters were allowed to drag along, and the present uneven array to stand. A sample of affairs is shown in the location of two companies of infantry, in Pottsville. One of those companies belongs to the 4th Infantry and the other to the 8th Infantry.

So long, however, as the Guard is dependent upon moneys grudgingly handed out by the legislators, will the present conditions obtain.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

D. J. P.—For vacancies at Naval Academy see our issue of April 14, last, page 925.

N. J. T.—Your standing on the eligible list for appointment as post Q.M. sergeant, U.S.A., will not be made public by the War Department.

CANDIDATE.—See our issue of Aug. 4, 1906, for list of enlisted men who successfully passed the preliminary examinations held in the Philippine Islands this year, to determine fitness for appointment as second lieutenant in the Army.

W. E. G. asks where he stands on the list of eligibles for post commissary sergeant. Answer: Further than to say that you passed the examination and will receive an appointment in due course, the War Department will not give your standing on the eligible list.

SOLDIER asks: (1) Is a soldier entitled to foreign service pay while en route from United States to Manila, P.I., or does such pay commence upon date of arrival at Manila? Answer: Begins upon arrival at Manila, P.I. (2) What are the chances, if any, of the non-commissioned officers getting an increase of pay—did the bill pass or did it not? Answer: The bill did not pass; it will again come before Congress. (3) If a soldier goes to the hospital with a venereal disease and his troop commander prefers charges against him for neglect of duty under 62d Article of War, and he is found guilty and sentenced to forfeit one month's pay, is he legally tried? Answer: Yes.

X. A. B.—A commandant of a National Guard company has not the right to order out his company for several days' camp duty without pay, unless ordered to do so by proper authority.

J. N.—You must apply to the Military Secretary of the Army, Washington, D.C., for the information as to the whereabouts of the man you inquire about.

G. F.—A deserter from the German army, who has served four years in the U.S. Navy, and has taken out naturalization papers, can be taken in custody by German authorities if he returns to Germany.

S. A.—See Army and Navy Journal of June 2, 9 and 16, 1906, as to detail of organizations to the different maneuver camps.



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## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 14, 1906.

The cruise of the cruisers Denver, Des Moines and Cleveland will be shortened in order that those ships may return to Annapolis with their complement of midshipmen on Aug. 25, one week earlier than was first intended. The other ships of the cruising squadron—the Newark, Florida and Arkansas—will not return to the Academy until Aug. 31. The first three, with the flagship Minneapolis, reached the New England coast about ten days ago, after a cruise across the ocean as far as Madeira and Azore islands. When all the cruising squadron return to Annapolis, the latter part of the present month, the midshipmen will disembark from the respective vessels and on Sept. 1, start on their annual vacation of one month, returning in time for the opening of the academic year, Oct. 1. They will, therefore, not be at the Academy for the graduation ceremonies of the first section of the senior class on Sept. 12. The new fourth class, now at the Naval Academy, which has been cruising about Chesapeake Bay aboard the cruiser Severn, in detachments, is not allowed a vacation period.

Reports of the new fourth class at the Naval Academy show that Ralph Earle Sampson, of Washington, son of the late Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, leads the class in studies so far as it has progressed, and is expected to head the merit roll at the semi-annual examinations in February, 1907. Young Sampson was formerly a member of the second class, but because of deficiency in studies he was dropped back into the third class. He then resigned, but shortly after was reappointed and was admitted to the new class this summer. Owing to his familiarity with the curriculum of the institution Sampson has been made cadet commander of the fourth class battalion.

Gilbert P. Strelinger, of Detroit, Mich., and Ruskin P. Hall, of Dayton, Ohio, have been admitted to membership in the fourth class, having qualified in both mental and physical examinations. Strelinger will be good timber for the Navy football team this coming season. He weighs more than 200 pounds, and has had experience in playing the game on several teams of the Middle West. H. P. Duncan has been rejected for admission to the Academy. Duncan failed recently on his hearing, was given another examination and was not successful, so his rejection is probably final. Quite a number of candidates failed this year on color blindness.

It has been decided that the midshipmen in the fourth class who were turned back from the upper classes need not pursue the study of French, unless they were unsatisfactory in it the last time they took it. This will be a very grateful order to the turnbacks, as they do not fail very frequently in French but more often in mathematics.

In this summer's work it seems very probable that Gardner Lemmon Caskey, of Detroit, Mich., will lead the class that will be graduated on Sept. 12. McCaskey has been first in nearly all the studies pursued, which is a very unusual thing at the Academy, where the competition is so keen.

The Navy Department, through Secretary Bonaparte, advertises for proposals for altering and renewing the new boat house at the Naval Academy to convert it into a gymnasium for the midshipmen. The plan is to transform practically the whole of the large main floor of the building into a gymnasium, but to leave the sail room and the other smaller working shops, in the water front end, as they are. The big room will make an ideal gymnasium for the increased brigade of midshipmen, the old gym. at old Fort Severn having long been too small for its intended purposes.

First Lieut. John E. James, who was killed in the Philippines, was a brother of Jules James, of Danville, Va., who is at present a member of the second class, Naval Academy. Young James was a former student at V.M.I. and takes high rank as a student at the Naval Academy.

The lack of officers in the Navy is emphasized just now when applications are made for leaves for a short time during the hot months. Most of these requests have to be refused, as there are not enough officers to go around. Some of the ships are without their full quota, and there is a demand for officers to fill the details ashore, and in the various bureaus where officers are required. Quite a number of retired officers are on duty in different positions and are retained because active officers cannot be spared from other duty.

A steel boat shed is being erected outside the boathouse, overreaching the eastern end of the boat lagoon on the river side of the Academy.

## FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., Aug. 8, 1906.

Major Chittenden, C.E., is a frequent visitor at this post, superintending the putting in of the fire control system. Capt. M. M. Mills has been spending a fifteen-day leave making a short trip around this part of the country. On Monday he went to Seattle to meet Mrs. Mills, who arrived on the transport Buford from Alaska, on that date. From Seattle they went direct to Lexington, where Captain Mills will be commandant of the V.M.I. Deepest regret was felt that Mrs. Mills did not have an opportunity to visit this post again before she went to her new home, so that her many warm friends here could say good-bye to her.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ohnstad spent the first of the week in Seattle. Mrs. C. A. Clark and Miss Clark made a flying trip to Victoria on Saturday. Major Barney left for Fort Totten on Thursday. Dr. Persons has received an order which sends him to the Philippines, and Mrs. Persons and son will accompany the doctor, but before doing so, Mrs. Persons has gone for a visit to her home in Kentucky. Dr. Persons has been at Fort Flagler for four years, and he and his charming wife have been most popular during their stay here.

Chaplain Easterbrook has given several concerts lately with his photograph, which helps to break the monotony for the soldiers in this garrison.



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#### BATTLE LOSSES.

The Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., has published in pamphlet form an excellent lecture on "The Maneuver and the Umpire," delivered June 27, 1906, by Major Eben Swift, 12th Cav. It is based on notes on maneuvers collected in the last seventeen years and is full of sound sense and excellent suggestion. On the subject of battle losses Major Swift says:

One of the greatest difficulties in maneuvers is to repress the tendency to claim greater results for fire than experience justifies. This is partly due to the results attained at target practice with modern arms, but it comes mostly from the highly colored style in which history is written in order to be interesting. The glamor that surrounds some of the most celebrated battles disappears when we discover that they were feebly contested and that the danger was not great, at least for the victors.

At the battle of Marathon, the army of Miltiades, consisting of 10,000 men, fighting I don't know how long, lost 172 men. At the battle of Plataea the Greek army of 70,000, fighting all day, lost 156 men. At the battle of Pharsalia between Caesar and Pompey, which had as great an influence upon the history of the world as any battle that was ever fought, the victorious army of Caesar only lost 200 men, while that of Pompey lost 15,000. The best soldiers in the world were opposed to each other but the fact that the battle was not desperately contested is sufficiently shown by the losses. Every schoolboy knows the exaggerated style in which these three celebrated battles have been written up. Some of them would not have been more than skirmishes in our civil war.

The most remarkable battle occurred in the fifteenth century at Anghiari in Italy, which was a hand to hand engagement between two armies for four hours, in which only one man was killed, and he died from a fall from his horse. At the battle of Crecy, the English army of Edward III, with the loss of about forty defeated the French with a loss of many thousands. The above were hand to hand conflicts, be it remembered, which are supposed to be more bloody than any other kind.

At the Battle of New Orleans an inferior force of Americans under General Jackson defeated a large force of British veterans of the Peninsular war. The American loss was four killed and thirteen wounded. The British lost 900 killed, 1,300 wounded and 500 prisoners.

For desperate fighting no war ever surpassed the American Civil War, so I will give you a couple of instances.

One of the best examples is that of Tuttle's brigade at Shiloh. He was under fire for nearly eight hours, repulsed at least seven separate attacks, in some of which the enemy got to within a few yards, and during about two hours he had the concentrated fire of sixty-two guns upon him at less than 400 yards. His total loss in killed and wounded was 182 out of 1,804, about 10 per cent. The loss in one of the regiments which stood its ground from first to last was 27 killed and wounded. The heaviest losses were in the two regiments which tried to escape, and the smallest losses in those which were captured in the position which they had held all day. His men were lying down on an ordinary country road, partly washed out by rain.

At Gettysburg the Federals had 90,000 men on a front of three to four miles, or ten to fifteen men to the yard. The Confederates with less than 15,000 men attacked the center of the line, across about 1,000 yards of open ground. The Confederates pierced the Federal line and probably did not lose more than 10 per cent. in the advance.

In the Franco-Prussian war at Mars-la-Tour the Third German Brigade advanced against a greatly superior force. It took 452 shots to hit one of them. They had no cover to speak of. I do not know the expenditure of artillery ammunition.

In the first action of the Franco-Prussian war at Saarbrücken about 1,000 Germans, occupying an out-post line, were attacked by more than 10,000 men. They made a good defense and retreated with a loss of 83 killed, wounded and missing. They fired 12,000 rounds and 127 shells and inflicted about equal loss. In the same war, at Artenay on Oct. 5, two squadrons of Leib hussars fought twelve battalions of infantry for about three hours as skirmishers at ranges from 100 to 400 paces and lost two men and three horses slightly wounded and one killed. About 600,000 rounds were fired to get this result. In that war 300 pounds of ammunition were expended for each fatal hit.

At Del Sarak, in the Afghan war, 28,000 rounds were fired and only fifty were killed at ranges below 400 yards.

In the last battle of the Chilian war of 1891 over

1,000,000 shots were fired at short range, but only about 2,000 hits were recorded. The weapon used was the modern small caliber magazine rifle.

In 1876 General Crook's command of 1,500 men at Slim Buttes spent the greater part of an afternoon shooting at a half dozen Indians in a ravine. The loss was two or three Indians and about the same number of our soldiers.

In the Chino-Japanese war in 1894, at the capture of Kinchow, the Japs expended 90,000 cartridges, 200 shells and 478 shrapnel and killed and wounded 200 Chinese. This was at short range, and the character of the resistance is shown by the fact that the Japanese had no killed and only a few wounded.

In the Boer war the British losses in their greatest battles were 7.4 per cent. at Magersfontein, 5.8 per cent. at Colenso and 7.2 per cent. at Spion Kop.

It is too soon to say whether the losses in the Russo-Japanese war have been greatly different from those quoted.

Major Swift further says:

A glance through recent history will show many cases in which a superiority of less than two to one has been able to overcome genius, patriotism and courage and even the effect of chance.

In 1814 the allies divided their forces and showed poor generalship, but with something more than double forces they drove Napoleon from Chalons to Paris, where he abdicated, although he had been victorious on every field. In 1815 he was beaten in his most brilliant campaign by a superiority of ten to six.

With odds in his favor of about the same amount Sheridan maneuvered a valiant and skilful adversary from the country between Dalton and Atlanta—a country filled with defensive positions. In the same way Grant was able to force Lee to abandon the offensive and to fall back from the Rapidan to the James.

The recent campaign in Manchuria gives instances where intrenchments were successfully assaulted by troops twice as numerous as the defenders.

Infantry fire begins to be effective at 1,000 yards.

Volleys are seldom used, but when fire has been opened it is strong from the first.

Troops in close formation and without cover cannot make short halts at distances under 1,000 yards unless the enemy's fire is neutralized.

Lines of skirmishers under 1,000 yards cannot make long unbroken advances in the open unless supported by a fire equal to that of the enemy.

Artillery using direct fire requires one minute to get the range after it has unlimbered and when engaged in firing at one target cannot open fire upon another in less than one minute. When using indirect fire it will require five minutes to get the range.

Artillery fire will not be counted at a greater range than 3,000 yards. At that distance a detachment as large as a battalion of infantry cannot remain in position for more than a minute at a time. Bodies of troops larger than a battalion will not remain under artillery fire, but may continue to advance in line of companies with deploying intervals, which soon are broken up into smaller columns.

A battery of artillery under fire of a battalion of infantry at less than 1,000 yards range cannot unlimber or change its position.

Artillery with shields is not vulnerable to the direct fire of infantry, but a battalion of infantry firing on a battery, at a range of less than 1,000 yards, from a position 30 degrees removed from the line of fire of the battery, can silence the latter.

When opposing batteries mutually engage each other in the open one of the two will silence the other in a few minutes. This does not mean that one battery is destroyed, but that it must change position or seek shelter.

Artillery cannot, as a rule, take position more than about ten feet below the crest of the hill protecting it. It must use direct fire at ranges less than 1,000 yards.

Indirect fire is not effective against a moving target unless the latter is so large that no change of sight is necessary.

Cavalry cannot remain in the open under the direct fire of artillery or infantry for more than a minute at a time or the time necessary to take a new target. But it must be remembered that cavalry can traverse 400 yards at a gallop and 600 yards at a charge in a minute.

Cavalry can charge a single line of infantry or artillery without supports, provided it can approach unseen to within 600 yards.

Dismounted cavalry must not get so closely engaged that there will not be time to mount and get away without dangerous confusion. That limit is about 800 yards. Having retired, cavalry may dismount again and proceed as before. It is therefore evident that the value of defensive positions would be different for cavalry and for infantry.

#### AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE.

The Journal Officiel of July 14 published the law reinstating Lieutenant Colonel Picquart in the army with the rank of brigadier general, and ex-Captain Dreyfus with the rank of major. In the same paper appears the decision of the government to inscribe in the list of officers proposed for the rank of Knight of the Legion of Honor the name of Major Dreyfus, and that of Major Targe for the rank of officer in the same order. M. Barthou, Minister of Public Works at Gueret (Creuse), July 15, said: "I am, since the great day, which will become a historic day, the first member of the government to find himself in contact with the representatives of the national army. I can assure you that the republic has never done the army the insult of thinking that it had anything in common with the errors or even crimes committed in the course of a deplorable affair. The hour of justice, however, has at last struck. The verdict of the Court of Cassation is at the same time the reparation of an error and the promise of a period of calm. I am confident that the entire army will welcome enthusiastically and as an honor to herself the man who was a colonel yesterday and who is a general to-day, and who has devoted himself in a whole-hearted manner to the discovery of the truth." Nearly the whole French press publishes articles sympathetic to Major Dreyfus and General Picquart. Even the clerical journals have shown great reserve.

The scene on the occasion of the presentation of the Cross of the Legion of Honor to Major Dreyfus and Major Targe is thus graphically described by the Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph:

Brigadier General Gillain enters the courtyard in full uniform with cocked hat and plumes, reviews the lines of troops rapidly, then walks to the center of the courtyard. He has given a quick look toward the group, pointed out by an aide-de-camp with his drawn sword, in which Alfred Dreyfus stands like a statue. The

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major is keeping a steady, iron grip over his own emotions. He has extraordinary command of himself, but it is a violent effort of will. Colonel Bournazel, by the general's side, calls sharply: "The officers, Knights of the Legion of Honor." Two captains, wearing the Cross, leave the ranks and stand behind the general, who is now in front of Majors Targe and Dreyfus.

"Sound the call!" commands General Gillain, and four bugle calls ring out, followed by dead silence.

"In the name of the President of the Republic and by virtue of the powers on me conferred, Major Targe, I make you an officer of the Legion of Honor," the general says, slowly and clearly, then pins the decoration on the officer's coat, lays the blade of his sword lightly twice on his shoulder and kisses him on both cheeks. Major Targe, pleasure in his eyes, stands easily at attention, a head taller than the other major at his side, still a statue, with fixed look.

Dead silence again, and this time everyone present is anguished with emotion, and some are trembling. Memories go back to that gray and cold morning of Jan. 5, 1895, when a general's voice said, in iron accents, "In the name of the French people, Alfred Dreyfus, you have been found unworthy to bear uniform," when the captain's stripes were torn off his sleeves and his sword was broken in two and in the disgrace of his degraded regimentals, he was marched past the troops, crying, "I am innocent. Vive la France!" then to the journalists present, when he caught sight of them, "You will tell all the world I am innocent." How the man now to be honored must be thinking of that cruel scene! Small wonder he has to strain his nerves into statuesque rigidity not to break down. A general's voice rings out, but this time to say:

"In the name of the President of the Republic, and by virtue of the powers on me conferred, Major Dreyfus, I make you Knight of the Legion of Honor."

The Cross is pinned on the still figure's breast, the general dubs Alfred Dreyfus Knight of the Legion with his drawn sword, then the gray-haired head bends, and one sees the white mustache just touch the cheeks of the new knight, who is gray-headed, too. One cannot see whether the iron-willed man's face is giving way at last to emotion, but the figure is still motionless.

Another trumpet call, and another command. The general stands with Major Dreyfus and Major Targe, now a pace behind him. The troops wheel about and march past their commander and the new Officer and Knight of the Legion of Honor. The simple military ceremony is over. Purposely no addition had been made to it, and its meaning has been all the greater for its simplicity. All present now surround Major Dreyfus, some crying, "Vive Dreyfus!" but he can hardly speak, except to say, "No, no, please," and "Vive, l'Armée, Vive la République!" are heard instead. He shakes hands hastily, murmurs half-connected words, then a boy of nineteen is seen running to him. All stand aside as he takes his son in his arms, the tears for the first time trickling down his cheeks slowly. Father and son hurry together to the room where Mme. Dreyfus is waiting. They drive away a few minutes later in an open carriage, amid warm cheers and cries of "Vive la Justice!" from the very building whence Alfred Dreyfus was taken in a prison van eleven years ago, among shouts of death to him.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Scientific American publishes an illustration of a 150-ton crane to be seen at the shipyards of Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim at Barrow-in-Furness, England. It has a total height from water level of 180 feet and an over-all radius of 150 feet. It is designed to take a load of 150 tons at 71 feet radius, the load being gradually reduced to 135 feet, at which distance the crane can lift 53 tons. There is an auxiliary purchase at 138 feet radius of 15 tons. All the motions—lifting, slewing and traversing—are effected electrically from the operator's house on the under side of the lifting jib, and the crane is balanced with a counterweight arm to take the hoisting and traversing machinery and counterweight. The crane is seen lifting one of the British submarine boats.

Next month, in continuation of the British maneuvers just completed, the China, East Indies and Australian squadrons will combine in co-operative maneuvers, having for their object the formation of effective methods for safeguarding British interests in the Far Eastern and Southern Seas. When the whole of the experimental maneuvers have been carried to a finish the admiralty will be in a position to determine the possibilities of naval defense. There has never in the world's history been such a display of naval strength as that witnessed last month in British waters.

As the British submarine A6 was maneuvering in Sandown Bay on the morning of July 30 she went ashore on Shanklin Ledge, within a few hundred feet of a beach crowded with visitors. The tide was receding, and the submarine remained fast, though a torpedoboat made a great effort to tow her off. She had a slight list to starboard.

As the result of a report in favor of turbines by the committee which the French Ministry of Marine sent to England, it has been determined to adopt this system in the case of the three battleships to be built by



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contract, while the three to be laid down in the French dockyards will have reciprocating engines. It was first decided to employ the old system of propulsion for all the ships. Inquiries of this sort have delayed the beginning of the new French program for six battleships to be begun in 1906. It is hoped, however, to make a start before the end of the year.

Admiral Fournier, commanding the French navy, addressing the officers Aug. 4, at the close of extensive maneuvers in the Mediterranean, in which torpedoboats defeated attacks made by heavily armed ships on Marseilles and Toulon, said: "The results demonstrate that the ideal defense for ports is the torpedoboat in all forms, particularly the surface torpedoboat at night and submarineboat by day. We are therefore able to proclaim with patriotic satisfaction that France's coast protection in the future will be her numerous flotilla of torpedoboats and submarine boats. While powerful warships are required for offensive tactics in the open sea, yet the torpedoboats assure the destruction of an enemy's fleet approaching our ports."

The British War Office has issued the report of the royal commission appointed to investigate the scandal concerning war stores in South Africa, and, while the report acquits the British commissioned officers concerned from the worst charges of corruption, it finds that the losses, amounting about \$5,000,000, were due rather to grave mismanagement and incompetence than to fraud. The commission criticises severely several officers and public servants and charges a number of noncommissioned officers with receiving bribes. It declares the errors were due to deplorable and complete want of coordination and the divorce of interests between the different departments of the War Office. The Army Service Corps is declared to have been utterly wanting in business training and experience.

From returns published by Lloyd's Register it appears that, exclusive of warships, there were 569 vessels of 1,409,456 tons gross in course of construction in the United Kingdom at the close of the quarter ended June 30, 1906, as against 472 vessels of 1,301,457 tons gross at the corresponding period of 1905. During the same quarter shipbuilding, exclusive of warships, in countries other than the United Kingdom was as follows: Germany, 84 steamers, 264,823 tons gross, and 9 sailers, 4,415 tons gross; United States (excluding Maine and the Great Lakes), 65 steamers, 107,634 tons, 18 sailers, 16,603 tons; Italy, 14 steamers, 79,653 tons, 6 sailers, 1,270 tons; Holland, 29 steamers, 57,791 tons, 7 sailers, 2,870 tons; Japan, 16 steamers, 44,648 tons; 1 sailer, 190 tons;

France, 16 steamers, 31,985 tons, 5 sailers, 643 tons; Norway, 26 steamers, 30,483 tons; Denmark, 6 steamers, 13,369 tons, 1 sailer, 2,950 tons; Sweden, 10 steamers, 9,697 tons; Austria, 3 steamers, 7,262 tons; Belgium, 5 steamers, 4,820 tons; Spain, 1 steamer, 1,850 tons; Vancouver, B.C., 2 steamers, 1,030 tons; Shanghai, 2 steamers, 540 tons; Newcastle, N.S.W., 4 steamers (not stated); Greece, 4 sailers, 720 tons.

The 31-knot destroyer Storm, built for the Greek navy by Yarrow, launched July 23, is similar in type to the destroyers built for the Japanese Government, which did such remarkably good service in the war in the East. The dimensions are 220 feet long by 20 feet 6 inches beam. The armament on the vessel is of exceptional power, being of greater range and penetration than what is customary in vessels of this class. There are to be two 12-pounders, four 6-pounders and two torpedo tubes for 18-inch torpedoes. A second vessel of the same type for the Greek navy will be launched shortly from the same yard.

The annual meeting of members of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain was held at Bisley, Aug. 18, in the camp. Lord Cheylesmore, who presided, said there were eleven fewer entries in the King's Prize this year and a proportionate decrease in other entries. In connection with the boys' camp which was held at Bisley from July 30 to Aug. 4, Lord Cheylesmore made the announcement that His Majesty the King has given a donation of fifty guineas to start a fund to meet the necessary expenses. It is not intended to trench in any way on the funds of the National Rifle Association, and Lord Cheylesmore further explained that the intention is to invite additional subscriptions, invest the money, and spend the interest on it annually in working the camp. About four hundred boys from the public schools and 120 boys from the elementary schools in the County of London arranged to attend the meeting. The members were reminded that the five-inch bull had been introduced tentatively, and if it was not thoroughly approved the council would reconsider the matter before another year. Criticism was invited. Colonel Templeton, on behalf of the executive committee of the council of the Rifle Association of Australia, regretted that Australia was not represented by a team at Bisley this year owing to the lack of funds. The National Rifle Association was invited to send a representative team from the United Kingdom to Australia next year to compete in an "Empire Match." It was hoped that Canada, India, South Africa, and other parts of the Empire would send representative teams to compete in the same match. In the discussion that followed, the five-inch bull was generally condemned, and many suggestions were made as to the dimensions of the target for future competitions. On July 19 His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught visited the camp and made a tour of the ranges. He also inspected the Canadians and the Sikhs, who represent the Malay States Guides Corps.

A second Dreadnought is to be started at Portsmouth about the end of September, if not earlier, on exactly the same lines as the vessel now completing for sea. The new vessel is to be built on the same slip from which the Dreadnought was launched last February. The work will not be hurried, as in the case of the first vessel.

The British service papers are uniting their voices in a chorus of dissent from the propositions for the decrease of the army. The First Lord of the Admiralty has succeeded in staying the hands of those who insisted upon naval reduction and the ban on the construction program has been withdrawn, and the building of two Dreadnoughts, instead of one, will now be proceeded with. Not only did Sir John Fisher threaten to resign if the policy of reduction was insisted upon, but he had the support of all of the admirals who, one and all, refused to take his place as First Lord if he resigned for any such cause.

Lord Roberts presided July 21 at the annual meeting of the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs, the creation of which is entirely due to his action in arousing public attention to the importance of rifle shooting. Three hundred and eighty clubs are affiliated to the society, the majority of which have sprung into being since Lord Roberts began his mission in June last year. Recently this veteran soldier laid down the axiom that "the independence of any nation must ultimately depend not merely upon its willingness, but its ability to take up arms as a nation in self-defense."

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### STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Note: In the table as given below the small letter or letters in brackets following an organization refer to the footnotes, which show its temporary station during the summer maneuvers, with the exception of the 15 per cent. of each command left at the permanent station for garrison duty.

#### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. William P. Duvall, U.S.A.
2. Northern Division—Lieut. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Louis, Mo. Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A., will command on Sept. 16, 1906. Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Hqrs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill. Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. John W. Bubb, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn.
3. Southwestern Division—Brig. Gen. W. S. McCaskey, U.S.A., in temporary command. Hqrs., Oklahoma City, O.T. Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Tex. Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.
4. Pacific Division—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A. Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Columbia—Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., in temporary command.
5. Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. J. F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. J. M. Lee, U.S.A. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

#### ENGINEERS.

Band and E, F, G and H, Washington Bks., D.C. (a, Hqrs. and 2 companies; g, 2 companies); A and B, Manila, P.I.; C (b) and D (b), Fort Mason, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. (all c).

#### HOSPITAL CORPS.

A (a, half company; g, half company), Washington Bks., D.C.; B (b), Presidio S.F., Cal.

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3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
4th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
5th Cav. (e, Hqrs. and 1 squadron; f, 6 troops).—Hqrs. and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah; H and K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; E, G and I, Ft. Apache, Ariz.  
6th Cav. (f, Hqrs. and 10 troops).—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Meade, S.D.; L and M, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I and K, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.  
7th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
8th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
9th Cav. (c, Hqrs. and 2 squadrons).—Hqrs. and A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson, Bks., Mo.  
10th Cav. (f, Hqrs. and 10 troops).—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.  
11th Cav. (c).—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.  
12th Cav. (g).—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.  
13th Cav. (a, Hqrs. and 1 squadron; c, 2 squadrons).—Hqrs. and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sill, Okla.  
14th Cav. (b, Hqrs. and 6 troops).—Hqrs. and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; F, Sequoia Nat. Park, Cal.; I, Boise Bks., Idaho; J, Presidio of S.F., Cal.; K and M, Yosemite Nat. Park, Cal.  
15th Cav. (a, except 1 troop).—Entire regiment, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

## ARTILLERY CORPS.

### Field Artillery.

Battery and Station.	Battery and Station.
1st (b), Presidio, S.F., Cal.	16th (c), Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
2d, Ft. Riley, Kas.	17th (b), Vancouver, Bks.
3d (g), Ft. Myer, Va.	18th (b), Vancouver, Bks.
4th (g), Ft. Myer, Va.	19th (f), Ft. Russell, Wyo.
5th, Manila, P.I.	20th, Ft. Riley, Kas.
6th (e), Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	21st (d), Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
7th, Ft. Riley, Kas.	22d, Ft. Riley, Kas.
8th, Manila, P.I.	23d, (a), Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
9th (b), Presidio, S.F., Cal.	24th (b), Presidio, S.F., Cal.
10th (c), Ft. Snelling, Minn.	25th, Ft. Riley, Kas.
11th (c), Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.	26th, Manila, P.I.
12th (f), Ft. Russell, Wyo.	27th (a), Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
13th, Manila, P.I.	28th, Manila, P.I.
14th (d), Ft. Sheridan, Ill.	29th (c), Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
15th (e), Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	30th (c), Ft. Snelling, Minn.

### COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station.	Company and Station.
1st, Ft. DeSoto, Fla.	13th, Ft. Monroe, Va.
2d, Ft. Wright, N.Y.	14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.
3d, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	15th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
4th, Jackson Bks., La.	16th, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
5th, Ft. Screven, Ga.	17th, Ft. Washington, Md.
6th, Ft. Monroe, Va.	18th, Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.
7th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	19th, Ft. Caswell, N.C.
8th, Ft. Morgan, Ala.	20th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
9th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	21st, Ft. Howard, Md.
10th, Presidio S.F., Cal.	22d, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
11th, Key West Bks., Fla.	23d, Ft. McKinley, Me.
12th, Ft. Wright, N.Y.	24th, Ft. McKinley, Me.

25th, Ft. Miley, Cal.  
26th, Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
27th, Presidio S.F., Cal.  
28th, Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.  
29th, Presidio S.F., Cal.  
30th, Ft. Worden, Wash.  
31st, Ft. Caswell, N.C.  
32d, Ft. Baker, Cal.  
33d, Ft. Columbia, Wash.  
34th, Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
35th, Ft. Monroe, Va.  
36th, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
37th, Ft. McKinley, Me.  
38th, Presidio S.F., Cal.  
39th, Ft. Howard, Md.  
40th, Ft. Howard, Md.  
41st, Ft. Monroe, Va.  
42d, Ft. Mott, N.J.  
43d, Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
44th, Ft. Washington, Md.  
45th, Ft. DuPont, Del.  
46th, Ft. Strong, Mass.  
47th, Ft. Hunt, Va.  
48th, Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
49th, Ft. Williams, Me.  
50th, Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
51st, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
52d, Ft. Rodman, Mass.  
53d, Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
54th, (Torpedo Depot Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
55th, Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
56th, Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
57th, (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
58th, (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Monroe, Va.  
59th, Ft. Andrews, Boston.  
60th, (Torpedo Co.), Presidio S.F., Cal.  
61st, Ft. Baker, Cal.  
62d, Ft. Worden, Wash.  
63d, Ft. Casey, Wash.  
64th, Ft. Miley, Cal.  
65th, Presidio S.F., Cal.  
66th, Presidio S.F., Cal.  
67th, Presidio S.F., Cal.  
68th, Ft. Baker, Cal.  
69th, Ft. Monroe, Va.  
70th, Presidio S.F., Cal.  
71st, Ft. Casey, Wash.  
72d, Ft. Greble, R.I.  
73d, Ft. Monroe, Va.  
74th, Ft. Williams, Me.  
75th, Ft. Preble, Me.  
76th, Ft. Banks, Mass.  
77th, Ft. Warren, Mass.  
78th, Ft. Adams, R.I.  
79th, Ft. Adams, R.I.  
80th, Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.  
81st, Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.  
82d, Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
83d, Ft. Revere, Mass.  
84th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
85th, Ft. Casey, Wash.  
86th, Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
87th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
88th, Ft. Mansfield, R.I.  
89th, Ft. Banks, Mass.  
90th, Ft. McKinley, Me.  
91st, Jackson Bks., La.  
92d, Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
93d, Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
94th, Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
95th, Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
96th, Ft. Warren, Mass.  
97th, Ft. Adams, R.I.  
98th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
99th, Ft. Morgan, Ala.  
100th, Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
101st, Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
102d, Ft. Caswell, N.C.  
103d, Ft. Howard, Md.  
104th, Ft. Washington, Md.  
105th, Presidio S.F., Cal.  
106th, Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
107th, Ft. Preble, Me.  
108th, Ft. Worden, Wash.  
109th, Ft. Greble, R.I.  
110th, Ft. Adams, R.I.  
111th, Ft. Dade, Fla.  
112th, Ft. DuPont, Del.  
113th, Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
114th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
115th, Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.  
116th, Ft. Screven, Ga.  
117th, Ft. Fremont, S.C.  
118th, Ft. Monroe, Va.  
119th, Ft. Mott, N.J.  
120th, (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Strong, Mass.  
121st, Key West, Bks., Fla.  
122d, Key West, Fla.  
123d, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
124th, Ft. Andrews, Mass.  
125th, Ft. Michie, N.Y.  
126th, Ft. Worden, Wash.

## INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Manila, P.I.  
2d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
3d Inf. (b).—Hqrs. and A, B and C, Ft. W. H. Seward, Alaska; D, Ft. Davis, Alaska; E and F, Ft. Liscum, Alaska; G and H, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; I and K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; L and M, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska. Ordered from Alaska to station as follows: Hqrs., band, 2d Battalion, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; 1st and 3d Battalions at Fort Wright, Wash.  
4th Inf. (d, Hqrs. and 2 battalions).—Hqrs. and I, K, L and M, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; A and C, Columbus Bks., O.; B and D, Ft. Slocum, N.Y.; E and F, Ft. Brady, Mich.; G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.  
5th Inf. (a).—A, B, C and D, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; Hqrs. and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Plattsburg, N.Y.  
6th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
7th Inf. (b).—Hqrs. and I, K, L and M, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Missoula, Mont.  
8th Inf.—Manila, P.I.  
9th Inf.—A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; B, Ft. Wayne, Mich.  
10th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. E and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Co. H, Ft. Davis, Alaska; Co. A, Ft. Liscum, Alaska; Co. B, Fort Egbert, Alaska; Co. G, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; L and M, Honolulu, H. I.; I and K, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.  
11th Inf. (f).—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.  
12th Inf. (a).—Hqrs., E, F, G, H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C, D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L, M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.  
13th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
14th Inf. (b).—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Vancouver Bks., Wash.  
15th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
16th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
17th Inf. (g).—Entire regiment Ft. McPherson, Ga.  
18th Inf. (c).—Entire regiment Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
19th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
20th Inf. (b).—Entire regiment, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.  
21st Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
22d Inf. (b).—Hqrs. and A, B, C and D, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; K and M, Angel Island, Cal.; I and L, Point Bonita, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.  
23d Inf. (a).—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Madison Bks., N.Y.; K, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.; I, L and M, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.  
24th Inf.—Manila, P.I.  
25th Inf. (e).—Hqrs. and E, F, G and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Brown, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.

## AWFUL ECZEMA ON HANDS.

Troubled From Childhood With Skin Eruptions  
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26th Inf. (e).—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.  
27th Inf. (d).—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.  
28th Inf. (d, Hqrs. and 2 companies; f, 2 companies).—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; L and M, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.  
29th Inf. (f).—Hqrs. and E, F, G, H and L, Ft. Douglas, Utah; A, B, C, and D, Ft. Logan, Colo.; I, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; K and M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.  
30th Inf. (e).—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Ft. Reno, O.T.  
Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Bks., Cayey.  
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.  
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

## REFERENCES.

(Name of officer commanding each camp is given.)  
(a).—At Mount Gretna, Pa. Major Gen. F. D. Grant.  
(b).—At American Lake, Wash. Brig. Gen. Fred. Funston.  
(c).—At Fort Riley, Kas. Brig. Gen. T. J. Wint.  
(d).—At Fort Benj. Harrison, Ind. Brig. Gen. W. H. Carter.  
(e).—At camp near Austin, Tex. Brig. Gen. W. S. McCaskey.  
(f).—At camp near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Brig. Gen. Constant Williams.  
(g).—At camp near Chickamauga Park, Ga. Brig. Gen. J. W. Bubb.

## U. S. ARMY TORPEDO PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT. 1st Lieut. A. A. Maybach, A. C., commanding. Attached to School of Submarine Defense, Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
GENERAL HENRY KNOX. Capt. F. C. Mauldin, A.O. Address Ft. St. Philip, La.  
COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD. Capt. Frank K. Ferguson, A.O. Address Ft. St. Philip, La.  
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD. Capt. George T. Patterson, A.C., commanding. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

## BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Bks., D.C.; Military Academy Band, West Point, N.Y.; Artillery Corps Bands—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio S.F., Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.

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**'COON HUNTING.**

The officers of the English squadron prepared for their recent visit to this country by an exhaustive study of so-called American slang, that they might enjoy that "delightful American humor" over which the English have recently become so enthusiastic.

During their stay in Annapolis a 'coon hunt was arranged for their benefit, the officer in charge explaining to them that it was a sport highly thought of and native to the Southern States.

As they rode along one of the Englishmen remarked, "You hunt these 'coons with dogs, I think?"

His host assented, and the Englishman continued: "They are found in the woods and are often caught in trees, aren't they?"

"They are," replied the American, "but how do you come to know so much about 'coon hunting?"

"Oh," said the visitor, with an air of conscious pride, "I've read 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' you know, and all those articles that have come out in the papers here lately, but, to tell the truth, I didn't think it was allowed by the authorities, no matter what the nigger had done."—Lippincott's Magazine.

**WHAT TO DO?**

At the Army and Navy Club in Washington a number of veteran officers were telling stories, when General Chaffee told this anecdote of General Carr, who died in New York some years ago:

It appears that General Carr, at the outbreak of the Civil War, had left Troy to take the command of a regiment. The engagement in which, as colonel, he first figured was at Big Bethel. His regiment had been halted for rest and refreshment in a pleasant place, and had not yet experienced the excitement of a skirmish. It happened, however, that Confederates were in ambush in the immediate neighborhood, and from a safe hiding place they opened fire on the Northerners. Carr, so the story runs, instantly put spurs to his horse and dashed up to a group of officers. Excitement and bewilderment were apparent upon his young face as he approached the party.

"They are firing upon my regiment!" he shouted. "My God! Now what is to be done?"—Harper's Weekly.

Major Gen. A. W. Greely, Arctic explorer, for many years chief signal officer of the Army and at present in command of the Pacific Division, with headquarters at San Francisco, has prepared a "Handbook of Polar Discoveries," which Little, Brown & Co., Boston, will issue this fall.

This book will contain an authoritative resumé of Polar explorations from the earliest voyages to the present time, it being based on his earlier "Handbook of Arctic Discoveries." The material has been brought up to date and a summary has been added of the brilliant achievements in the frozen North within the ten years that have elapsed since it was published.

The Pennsylvania Military College of Chester, Pa., has issued its forty-fourth annual catalog, and in a separate pamphlet publishes extracts from the official report of Capt. Harry C. Hale, of the General Staff, U.S.A., who made the annual inspection of the college on April 23 and 24, 1906. Captain Hale found much to praise and almost nothing to criticize. Some of his answers to the questions in the college inspection blank were as follows: "Essentially a military school. The true military spirit developed and nurtured to a prominent extent. Appearance of the cadets at inspection superior as compared with what would be reasonably expected in a similar organization of Regular troops." Col. Charles E. Hyatt, president, and Major Willard A. Holbrook, 15th Cav., detailed as military instructor, are to be congratulated on the excellent showing made by the school.

The completion of the Simplon Tunnel, twelve and a quarter miles in length, at a cost of £3,100,000, and at an average rate of two miles a year, has induced Mr. Lewis M. Haupt to publish in the Journal of the Franklin Institute some comparative notes on other great tunnels. The Hoosac Tunnel, Massachusetts, five miles in length, was begun in 1854 and completed in 1876, with an average progress of 5.5 feet per day. The Mont Cenis Tunnel, eight miles in length, was begun in 1857 and completed in 1871, with an average progress of 8 feet per day. The Sutro Tunnel, Nevada, four miles in length, was begun in 1869 and completed in 1878, with an average progress of 10.24 feet per day. The St. Gothard Tunnel—1872-1881—nine and a quarter miles in length, was driven at the rate of 14.6 feet per day. The Arlberg Tunnel—1880-1884—6.38 miles in length, was driven at the rate of 27.8 feet per day.

The following list of patents is sent by Messrs. Wilkinson and Fisher, attorneys-at-law, Washington, D.C.: Granted July 24—Armor plate, Emil Gathmann; firearm, Henry M. Kolb and Charles Foehl; sighting apparatus for ordnance, Arthur T. Dawson and George T. Buckham; submarine vessel, Santiago Neves. Granted Aug. 7—Cartridge-cleaning apparatus,



John H. Hart; tubular magazine firearm, Thomas C. Johnson; cartridge carrier for firearms, Arthur J. Savage; firing gear, Sigard A. S. Hammar; gun barrel, Charles R. Bellamy; breech-loading small-arm, James B. Thorneycroft, Moubray G. Farquhar and Arthur H. Hill; military spade shield, Clarence Wiener; submarine telegraph, Isidor Kitsee. Granted Aug. 14—Gun-mounting, A. Bremberg; tentstake, A. Rounsburg; unloading apparatus, W. J. Selleck.

The fifth annual catalog of the Army and Navy Preparatory School of Washington, D.C., indicates that the institution is in a flourishing condition. It has recently moved to 4101 Connecticut avenue, in Fernwood Heights, just beyond the residential portion of the city, but easily accessible. Under the direction of the principal, Mr. E. Swavely, E.E. M.S., this school has been very successful in preparing candidates for the two Government academies and also those seeking commissions from city life.

This is one of General Miles's stories: In the Confederate Army Longstreet's corps was making a night march. About 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, when everyone was tired and worn out, a Georgia regiment stopped. A Georgia soldier put

his rifle up against the tents on the other side of where Longstreet was. "Well," he said, "this is pretty hard—to fight all day and march all night. But I suppose I can do it for my country—for the love of my country." He continued: "I can go hungry. I can fight. If need be I can die for my country, because I love my country. But when this war is over I'll be blown if I'll ever love another country."—Christian Register.

Mr. John G. Barker, formerly proprietor of the Colonial Hotel in San Francisco, which was patronized by many Army and Navy people before its destruction in the fire of April 19, is now co-proprietor of the Hotel Jefferson, corner of Turk and Gough streets, San Francisco, overlooking Jefferson Park. The house is conducted on both the American and European plan, and the proprietors especially solicit the patronage of Service people.

The stationer attempted to sell the stranger a pack of playing-cards for twenty cents, and was surprised when the customer insisted on paying a nickel additional. The mystery was rendered clear, however, when the stationer discovered that the stranger was a naval officer and was accustomed to nothing less than a quarter deck.—From Judge.

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

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